

ANNUAL MESSAGE TO LAWMAKERS

Mr. Roosevelt Sends Eighth and Final Yearly Document to National Solons.

PASSES THE TARIFF ON TO MR. TAFT

Lectures Labor and Labor Lead- ers at Length for Attack on Courts--The Message.

Washington, Dec. 8.—President Roosevelt transmitted to congress today his eighth annual message, the last he will send to that body.

The document is of much length, in common with those from the president's hand that have preceded it. Corporations, labor, the courts, natural resources, insular affairs, internal matters, the army and the navy are the principle heads under which matters are discussed.

The president makes no allusion to the tariff, passing discussion of that subject on to his successor, Mr. Taft, who will give it attention in a special message when congress assembles in extraordinary session immediately after his inauguration.

The complete text of the message is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The financial standing of the nation at the present time is excellent, and the financial management of the nation's interests by the government during the last seven years has shown the most satisfactory results. But our currency system is imperfect, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the currency commission will be able to

propose a thoroughly good system which will do away with the existing defects.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to September 30, 1908, there was an increase in the amount of money in circulation of \$902,991,399. The increase in the per capita during this period was \$7.06. Within this time there were several occasions when it was necessary for the treasury depart-

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RENEWS CHARGE OF THE SCANDAL

New York World Repeats in Detail Story of Big Canal Deal.

SAYS PRESIDENT HAS FALSIFIED

Charles P. Taft's Newspaper Returns Fire and Hints at Damages.

New York, Dec. 8.—The New York World, to which Delavan Smith, editor of the Indianapolis News, referred in his reply to President Roosevelt's attack on him, as the authority for the article on the Panama canal which appeared in his paper and called forth the president's letter, says today:

"In view of President Roosevelt's deliberate misstatements of fact in his scandalous personal attack upon Mr. Delavan Smith, editor of the Indianapolis News, the World calls upon the congress of the United States to make immediately a full and impartial investigation of the entire Panama canal scandal.

Cromwell Blocked Quiz.

"The investigation of 1906 by the senate committee of the inter-oceanic canals was blocked by the refusal of William Nelson Cromwell to answer the most pertinent questions of Senator Morgan, of Alabama. Since that time nothing has been done because after Senator Morgan's death there was no successor to carry on his great work of revealing the truth about Panama corruption.

"The Indianapolis News said in the editorial for which Mr. Roosevelt attacked Mr. Smith:

"It has been charged that the United States bought from American citizens for \$40,000,000 property that cost those citizens only \$12,000,000. There is no doubt that the government paid \$40,000,000 for the property. But who got the money?"

Calls President Defamatory.

"President Roosevelt's reply to this most proper question is for the most part a string of abusive and defamatory epithets. But he also makes the

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NO CHANGE TAKEN WITH THE CUBANS

Troops Will Remain in the Island Until Late in the Spring.

WILL GUARD THE NEW GOVERNMENT

Decision to Evacuate the Republic Soon Has Been Abandoned.

Washington, Dec. 8.—A change has taken place in the program of the administration for the withdrawal of the American troops from Cuba. Instead of the movement terminating January 23, when the new president is to be inaugurated, as heretofore announced by Secretary Wright, the withdrawal will be more gradual and according to the present program will run into April.

The change in the policy of the administration was announced today after the cabinet meeting. According to this program American troops will be available for service in the islands during the transition from the provisional to the regular government and for a reasonable time subsequent thereto, so that if disorders arise they will be on hand for duty. This change, it is said, is entirely agreeable to the Cuban authorities who are coming into office. One transport will be used in bringing the troops back to the United States and they will be landed at such ports as may be most convenient for them to reach the stations to which they may be assigned. The first of the troops will sail from the island January 1.

BANK PRESIDENT DIES.

Michigan City, Ind., Dec. 8.—William B. Hutchinson, president of the Citizens bank and a resident of large wealth died last night of cancer of the face, with which he had been afflicted for several months. Mr. Hutchinson was sixty-eight years old. In 1876 he was elected mayor on the democratic ticket and was re-elected in 1878. In 1880 he was elected state senator from Laporte county.

Sends His Final Annual Message to Congress.



CONGRESS LISTENS TO READING OF MESSAGE

Little Doing in House or Senate Save Receiving Annual Document.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Interest in both houses of congress centered today in the president's message.

Senator Aldrich, on behalf of the senate committee, and Representative Payne, for the house committee, appointed to notify the president that the two bodies were in session, informed their respective houses that they had performed their duty and each reported that the president had responded to their notification with a statement that he would immediately submit a message in writing.

Secretary Latta followed close upon the heels of the two committees, appearing first in the senate and then in the house.

The reading of the message began in the senate at 12:15, just a quarter of an hour after the senate had convened, and in the house a few minutes later.

The galleries of both houses were well filled and almost all the seats of senators and members were occupied by their owners.

All of them were supplied with printed copies of the message, which contained forty-four printed pages with an elaborate appendix accompanied by numerous illustrations showing the results of the work of the forestry bureau.

Senators and members gave comparatively little attention to the reading of the message at the desk, but most of them immediately busied themselves with the printed copies before them. In these copies much interest was manifested.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO SENATE.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The president today sent to the senate a long list of nominations for all branches of the government service, practically all of which were appointments made and announced during the recess of congress. They include the cabinet position of Secretaries Wright and Newberry, Public Printer Donnelly, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Satterlee,

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DUNN JUROR HAS ROUND IN COURT

Talked Too Freely and is Called Upon to Explain.

WM. D'VILBISS IS ADMONISHED

Lawyers Think Jury Will be Difficult to Get in Case.

"If I thought Charles Dunn was guilty of this murder I'd help to hang him as high as I did a fellow once down in Texas," said William F. DeVilbiss, one of the special veniremen summoned in the Dunn murder case, in the presence of a number of other talesmen.

This remark was reported to the prosecution this afternoon and at the opening of the session Mr. DeVilbiss was called to the jury box out of his turn, to which there was an objection on the part of the attorneys for the accused, who insisted that the man be called as they appear on the list.

The prosecutor objected to stating his reasons in the presence of the other eleven men and all were excused and sent to the jury room while Mr. DeVilbiss was put under examination and the fact that he had made this statement was brought out.

Not Aware of Impropriety.

"If I'd known there was any law against talking about the case," said the talesman, "I certainly wouldn't have done it. I made the statement and didn't think I was doing any harm and I'm sorry that this thing occurred."

"There is no law against your talking as you did," answered Judge Watkins, "but it was highly improper to discuss the case after you had been summoned as a juror. You may stop into the room and I hope you will not talk more about it."

"Am I excused?" asked DeVilbiss.

"No, you will be called in your regular turn," said the judge.

This closed the only interesting incident in the hearing during the day. At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon forty of the special venire and the twelve

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HAD NOT OPERATED IN FORT WAYNE DIOCESE

Local Catholic Churches Not Affected by Collapse of Eastern Concern.

Rev. Father W. C. Miller, secretary to Rt. Rev. Bishop Alerding, of the diocese of Fort Wayne, said today that so far as he is aware none of the Catholic churches or other institutions in the diocese of Fort Wayne are in any way affected by the recent collapse of the Fidelity Funding company, of New York.

"I do not believe the company operated in Indiana at all," said Rev. Father Miller, "though it appears to have been active in some of the surrounding states."

Much local interest was manifested in eastern dispatches which declared that the affairs of the company, organized in New York in 1889 to finance the building operations of Roman Catholic churches and allied institutions, are in a badly tangled condition. According to Receiver Gilroy, the company's liabilities will aggregate not less than \$4,500,000, with practically no assets. Its creditors include at least fifty churches, seminaries, colleges and many priests and nuns. These are located all over the country, from the New England states to Oregon.

DRILL FUND ARRIVES.

Lieut. Sharp, of Company D, has received from the state a fund of about \$300 to compensate members for drills during the past six months. The cash will be disbursed to the men Friday evening.

NEGRO MURDERER IDENTIFIED.

Evansville, Ind., Dec. 8.—The negro who shot and killed Arthur Baisch, and escaped into Kentucky last night, has been identified as Frank Parham, of Henderson, Ky. The shooting has aroused considerable feeling here.

ROCKVILLE BANKER DEAD.

Rockville, Ind., Dec. 8.—Samuel T. Catlin, president of the Rockville National bank, is dead, aged 72 years. For several months Mr. Catlin had been failing and his death was not unexpected.

FORMER SYRIAN LEADER IS DEAD

Salem Bashara Succumbs to Dropsy After Long Illness.

ONCE AUTOCRAT OF LOCAL COLONY

Long a Leader, His Power Waned With Dwindling Fortune.

Salem Bashara, earliest leader of the Syrian colony in Fort Wayne, long a power among people of his nationality in this city, but later dethroned as his fortune dwindled, died at 7:15 o'clock this morning at his home, 1524 North Clinton street. Mr. Bashara's age was 54 years, 1 month and 23 days, and death was due to dropsy, following an extended illness.

For many years Salem Bashara was an unique figure in Fort Wayne. He was born in Beyruth, Syria, and came to Fort Wayne twenty years ago with the earliest Syrian colonization of the city. Establishing himself as a dealer in oriental goods and notions, Bashara supplied stock to a score or more of his itinerant countrymen who, with packs on their backs, made their way about the country selling the merchandise. Bashara was thrifty and business prospered. Other Syrians came into this section, and at one time Bashara was supplying half a hundred or more of his countrymen with the merchandise which they in turn retailed about the country. Few of them had funds, and Bashara extended credit until the goods were sold, when his followers came into Fort Wayne to pay for the old stock and to secure new stores of goods.

Was Colony Autocrat.

Bashara possessed much native intelligence, quickly grasped a knowledge of American language and American ways and in a short time was the recognized autocrat of the Syrian colony in Fort Wayne. His countrymen turned to him in every emergency for advice and assistance and followed his direction implicitly in business, in social affairs of their circle and in politics as well. He was the recognized leader, and Syrian folk followed his bidding without question. He settled disputes, adjudicated differences and adjusted quarrels among them, and new recruits from the old home in the orient were unfailingly the recipients of his bounty.

Finally came the turning point. Bashara's fortune began to dwindle. It was said that much of his financial misfortune came from breach of confidence in those whom he had trusted. Whether this be true or not, Bashara's material possessions began to shrink, and with it went his power as a leader. He went out of business, old adherents looked to him no longer for counsel and a new leader came into power.

Shorn of Leadership.

Shorn of his leadership, the last years of the former head of the Syrian colony were spent in retired fashion. With the remnant of his fortune he established himself in a little notion store and fruit stand near the corner of Wayne and Barr streets, which he conducted until failing health forced him to his bed.

His wife died December 14, 1907. There are living two children—Mrs. S. N. Damsus and George S. Bashara, of this city, as well as three brothers and a sister. The deceased was a member of the Catholic church. Funeral services Thursday morning at 8:30 from the residence and at 9 o'clock from the Cathedral.

SPOKE FOR THE SOUTH.

Washington, Dec. 8.—At the second and closing day's session of the Southern Commercial congress, held here today, there were many prominent speakers on various phases of southern industry and development. The principal interest of the day, however, attaches to the national conservation commission mass meeting at which President Roosevelt and President-elect Taft are to speak. The members of the congress will attend this meeting, which will be held at the Belasco theater.

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Dec. 8.—For Indiana—Fair and warmer tonight; Wednesday fair. Illinois—Fair, except snow flurries in extreme north portion this afternoon or tonight; warmer in northern portion tonight; Wednesday fair. Lower Michigan—Snow flurries to night and Wednesday; warmer to night.

TOLEDO WARMS UP TO CANAL PROJECT

P. A. Randall and Frank B. Taylor Deliver Addresses There.

TALKED TO 500 BUSINESS MEN

Ohio City Will Get Into the Effort to Secure Big Waterway.

Five hundred Toledo business men gave close attention Monday evening to addresses in which P. A. Randall and Frank B. Taylor, of Fort Wayne, set forth the advantages of the proposed ship canal from Toledo to Chicago by way of the Maumee river and Fort Wayne. The demonstration at the close left no doubt but that Toledo is warming up handsomely to the project, and will co-operate heartily in the effort to secure the big waterway.

Mr. Randall and Mr. Taylor reached the city at noon today on their return from Toledo, both of them highly pleased over the success of the meeting and the manifest interest elicited in Toledo. The meeting had been arranged by F. V. Culbertson, formerly of this city, and it was held under the auspices of the Toledo Business Men's club. President Carr, of the Second National bank, of Toledo, was the presiding officer, and at the close of the addresses the body not only expressed its appreciation in a vote of thanks to the Fort Wayne business men, but scores of them crowded up to extend personal congratulations.

Mr. Taylor was the first speaker and he dealt largely with topographic and engineering features of the proposed enterprise, illustrating by stereopticon views the various routes suggested and demonstrating the superior features of the Fort Wayne route. Mr. Randall followed in an address of an hour. He spoke from a commercial standpoint and forcefully depicted the absolute necessity of waterways if the commercial supremacy of the United States is to be maintained, coming down, also, to some specific results that can be expected from the Toledo-Fort Wayne-Chicago waterway.

Have Gone to Washington.

Messrs. C. S. Bash and Maurice Niezer left today for Washington as members of the special committee named by the National Hay association to attend the National Rivers and Harbors congress, and to present to congress and to the president the recommendations of the national rivers and harbor organization.

GAIN OF OVER 400 'PHONES DURING PAST YEAR

Home Telephone Company in Annual Meeting Hears Fine Reports.

The addition of more than 400 telephones during the past year, making the total number of instruments in service in Fort Wayne about 5,000 with attendant improvements to the service, summarized the progress of the Home Telephone and Telegraph company for the past year as disclosed in reports to the annual meeting of stockholders held Monday evening in the rooms of the Commercial club.

Henry C. Paul presided, and the election resulted in the re-election of the old officers, with August E. C. Becker added to the board of directors. The board now comprises C. S. Bash, J. B. Reuss, W. L. Moellering, M. B. Fisher, Isidor Lehman, W. A. Bohn, G. Max Hoffman, P. W. Smith and August E. C. Becker. Mr. Bash is president, Mr. Reuss, vice president; Mr. Moellering secretary and manager, and Mr. Fisher, treasurer.

The auditing committee named includes H. R. Freeman, H. H. Hartwig and Herman Freilburger. Plans for toll line extensions during the coming year were discussed.

MUNCIE NEWSPAPER MAN DEAD

Muncie, Ind., Dec. 8.—Thomas McKillip, a veteran Muncie newspaper man is dead here. He was the founder of the Muncie Herald, which later was consolidated with the Times and became the present Muncie Press.

A Grand Feast of Bargains Wednesday in Holiday Footwear.

Selling Out The Prass & Reed Co. Stock

\$70,000 worth of brand new holiday merchandise, the Prass & Reed Co. were forced to accept that was on back order. This entire lot at marvelous low prices in the

Great Selling Out Sale



Women's Finest \$2.99 \$5.00 Shoes

This lot consists of women's highest grades in patent kid and patent colt; button styles; the new grey, tan and brown cloth tops; hand sewed welt soles; the very latest designs; the new short vamp, high arch and Cuban heel effect; every size and width.

Actual \$5.00 Grades.

Wednesday, at the selling out sale.

Women's Felt Juliettes

Fur trim; all colors; at the selling out sale Wednesday.

99c, \$1.19 and \$1.49



Men's tan and black Opera, Everett and Rounce Slippers, at the selling out sale Wednesday.

99c, \$1.19, \$1.49 and \$1.99



Children's Leggings

"Buster Brown" Astrachan Leggings. To match the little folks' coats. Red, blue, grey, black and white. Regular \$1.00 kind.

Wednesday at the selling out sale.

600 pairs Women's Red and Black Crochet Slippers. Wednesday at the selling out sale.

59c 49c

SELLING OUT

Prass & Reed Co.

Entire Stock

716-718 Calhoun St.

\$5 or \$10

May Save You a World of Trouble.

LOANS

on household goods, pianos, fixtures, horses and vehicles, etc., etc., made quickly and easily. No red tape or unnecessary delay. Monthly or weekly payments arranged to suit borrower.

STRICTLY PRIVATE.

\$1.20 is the weekly payment on a \$50 loan for fifty weeks. Other amounts at the same proportion.

We make loans in city and all surrounding towns and country.

If you need money and cannot call at our office, fill out and mail to us the following blank and we will send a representative to you.

Name

Address

Amount Wanted

Kind of Security

Reliable. Private.

FORT WAYNE LOAN COMPANY.

Established 1896. Room 2, 23 Floor.

106 Calhoun St. Home Phone 333.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.

RENEW CHARGE OF THE SCANDAL

[Continued From Page One.]

following statements as truthful information to the American people:

"The United States did not pay a cent of the \$40,000,000 to any American citizen. The government paid the \$40,000,000 direct to the French government, getting the receipt of the liquidator appointed by the French government to receive the same.

"The United States government has not the slightest knowledge as to the particular individuals among whom the French government distributed the same.

"So far as I know there was no syndicate in the United States that to my knowledge had any dealings with the government directly or indirectly.

"To the best of the World's knowledge and belief, each and all these statements made by Mr. Roosevelt and quoted above are untrue and Mr. Roosevelt must have known they were untrue when he made them.

Cromwell Alone Knows Details.

"As to the detailed distribution of the Panama loot only one man knows it all. And that man is William Nelson Cromwell. The two men who were most in Mr. Cromwell's confidence are Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, and Elihu Root, former secretary of war and now secretary of state. It was they who aided Mr. Cromwell in consummating the Panama revolution; arranged the terms of the purchase of the Panama canal; made the agreement to pay \$40,000,000 on the canal properties and an additional \$10,000,000 for a manufactured Panama republic, every penny of both of which sums was paid by check on the United States treasury to J. P. Morgan & Co., not to the French government, as Mr. Roosevelt says, but to J. P. Morgan & Co.

"The natural query of the Indianapolis News as to 'Who got the money?' was based on the World's historical summary of Mr. Cromwell's connection with the Panama canal. The inquiry was originally the World's and the World accepts Mr. Roosevelt's challenge. If congress can have all the documents in the case as Mr. Roosevelt says, let congress make a complete investigation of the canal affair, and in particular of William Nelson Cromwell's relation with the French company, with Panama and with the government of the United States. Let congress officially answer this question: 'Who got the money?'

Some History Detailed.

"The old French company, organized by Ferdinand de Lesseps in 1879, failed in 1889, years before Mr. Cromwell's relations with President Roosevelt began. As Mr. Cromwell testified before the senate committee on February 26th, 1906, 'We never had any connection with the so-called De Lesseps company. Neither did the United States government conduct negotiations with the old French Panama Canal company.'

"What Mr. Cromwell did represent was the new Panama Canal company, the American Panama Canal company, and the \$5,000,000 syndicate which he formed to finance the new companies. After Mr. Cromwell had testified, 'I do not recall any contract,' Senator Morgan produced a contract reading (Panama Canal Hearing, volume 11, page 1,146) 'Mr. William Nelson Cromwell is exclusively empowered under the formal agreement with the board of directors of the Compagnie Nouvelle Du Canal De Panama (New Panama Canal company of France) to affect with an American syndicate the Americanization of the Panama Canal company on the following basis:'

Basis of Cromwell's Powers.

"The basis on which Mr. Cromwell was 'exclusively empowered' in this contract was that an American Panama Canal company with a capitalization of \$50,000,000 preferred and \$45,000,000 common should be organized to take over the Panama canal concessions and all other property belonging to the New French Panama Canal company which had bought the same from the old De Lesseps company. This company was incorporated in New Jersey with dummy directors. There was also incorporated in New Jersey with dummy directors the Inter-Oceanic Canal company.

"Senator Morgan unearthed a copy of the \$5,000,000 syndicate agreement which provided that the subscribers should contract with William Nelson Cromwell to pay in \$5,000,000 in cash and to take their several allotments in the enterprise.

Methods of High Finance.

"Five million dollars was more than ample to buy the majority of the old Panama stock. As the World said on October 25:

"Mr. Cromwell applied to the canal situation the methods of American high finance by which a syndicate takes over the property of a bankrupt concern, then creates a holding company and recapitalization, keeping the majority control in a syndicate trustship."

"Following that, to quote from Mr. Cromwell's testimony, in May, 1904, I, representing the New Panama canal, and Judges Day and Russell, representing Attorney General Knox, consummated the transfer and sale to the United States." Mr. Roosevelt says: "The government paid this \$40,000,000 direct to the French government."

"Mr. Cromwell testified that the United States paid the money to J. P. Morgan & Co.

Cromwell and President Differ.

"Mr. Roosevelt says: 'The French government distributed the sum.'"

"Mr. Cromwell testified as to how he distributed it.

"Mr. Roosevelt talks of 'getting the receipt of the liquidator appointed by the French government to receive the same.'"

"Mr. Cromwell testified: 'Of the \$40,000,000 thus paid by the United States government \$25,000,000 was paid to the liquidator of the Old Panama Canal company under and in pursuance of an agreement entered into between the liquidator and the new company. Of the balance of \$15,000,000 paid to the new Panama Canal company, \$12,000,000 have already been distributed among its stockholders and the remainder is now being held awaiting final distribution and payment.'

Testimony Taken by Committee.

"What follows is further eloquent testimony taken by the senate committee:

"Senator Tallaferro—There is \$3,000,000."

"Mr. Cromwell—Three million, yes, sir."

"Senator Tallaferro—Who holds that money?"

"Mr. Cromwell—The New Panama Canal company in its treasury."

"And yet Mr. Roosevelt says that 'the United States government has not the slightest knowledge' as to the distribution of the \$40,000,000 and that 'this was the business of the French government.'"

"As to Mr. Roosevelt's statement that 'there was no syndicate,' he could have read the 'syndicate subscription agreement' on page one, 1,150, volume 2, of the testimony before the committee on inter-oceanic canals, if he had cared for the truth.

Not Dealing With France.

"That the United States government was not dealing with the French government or 'the liquidator' appointed by the French government or with Colombia or with Panama, or with any one else except William Nelson Cromwell, and his associates, is made still more plain by the description of Senator J. Gabriel Duque as to the Panama revolution, and as to the manner in which Mr. Cromwell got \$10,000,000 additional from the United States treasury. Senator Duque said:

"Mr. Cromwell made the revolution. He offered to make me president of the new republic and to see me through if I would raise a small force of men and declare a secession from Colombia. He made promises that we should have the help of his government. It was accomplished by a liberal use of money. We bought this general and that one, paying \$5,000 to \$4,000 per general. The Colombian officers were all paid off and the Colombian general who was sent to stop the revolution was also bought off."

Negotiated With Roosevelt.

"Then Mr. Cromwell, having been elected by the Panama R. public as General Counsel, and he and J. Pierpont Morgan having been appointed a 'fiscal commission,' negotiated with President Roosevelt by which the United States paid \$10,000,000 more to 'the fiscal commission' for Mr. Cromwell's Panama Republic. Of this money three-quarters is still under the control of the 'Fiscal Commission.'"

"Why did the United States pay \$40,000,000 for a bankrupt property whose control could undoubtedly have been bought in the open market for less than \$4,000,000?"

"Who were the Panama Canal Company?"

"Who bought up the obligations of the Old Panama Canal company for a few cents on the dollar?"

"Among whom was divided the \$15,000,000 paid to the New Panama Canal company?"

Investigation Demanded.

"Whether Douglas Robinson, who is Mr. Roosevelt's brother-in-law, or any of Mr. Taft's brothers associated himself with Mr. Cromwell in Panama exploitation or shared in these profits is incidental to the main issue of letting in the light."

"Whether they did or did not, whether all the profits went into William Nelson Cromwell's hands or whatever became of them, the fact that Theodore Roosevelt, as president of the United States, issued a public statement about such an important matter full of flagrant untruths, recking with misstatements, challenging line by line the testimony of his associate, Cromwell and the official record, makes it imperative that full publicity come at once through the authority and by the action of congress."

TAFT'S PAPER MAKES REPLY.

Says World's Statement Misleads—Hints at Legal Recourse.

Cincinnati, Dec. 8.—The Cincinnati Times-Star, of which Charles P. Taft is editor and proprietor, today published the following reply to the article on the Panama canal which appeared in the Indianapolis News and New York World:

"The New York World, the paper which was responsible for most of the talk about the 'Panama scandal' during the recent campaign, says this morning: 'Whether Douglas Robinson, who is Mr. Roosevelt's brother-in-law, or any of Mr. Taft's brothers associated himself with Mr. Cromwell in Panama exploitation or shared in these profits, is incidental to the main issue of letting in the light.'"

"This statement is intentionally misleading. The Panama story was used in the campaign for political reasons solely. The one thing that gave it its political value in the eyes of those who used it was the fact that the story, as printed, carried the names of a brother of the republican candidate for the presidency and of a brother-in-law of the president. The inference was plain enough. It was that Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft had used their influence as high officials of the United States government to help near relatives in looting the treasury at Washington. That was the meat of the story. If the names of Douglas Robinson and Charles P. Taft had not been included in it, it was as false and as untrue as the lying story would never have been used by the World, the Indianapolis

News and other papers which for one reason or another wanted to defeat Mr. Taft and discredit Mr. Roosevelt. 'The World is trying to dodge the issue. It wants to be relieved of the responsibility of trying to drag the names of Mr. Robinson and Mr. Taft into its made-to-order mess of scandal and slime.'

"Both the World and the Indianapolis News are crying 'Let in the Light.' We thoroughly agree with them. But after a little time has passed, after the most desperate efforts of the cornered World and News have produced all the evidence they can, an apology will be in order from those newspapers."

"In the meantime Mr. Taft reserves the right to take legal steps, which possibly have been made more desirable by the events and insinuations of the past forty-eight hours."

THE DEATHS.

HILDEBRANT.

August H. Hildebrant, a baker in the employ of the Perfection Biscuit company, died at 4 o'clock this morning at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Hildebrant, on the Lima road, two miles north of Fort Wayne.

The young man's age was 20 years, 4 months and 13 days, and death was due to pneumonia, following an illness of three weeks. He is survived by the parents, a brother, Henry Hildebrant, and a sister, Miss Lizetta Hildebrant.

Funeral services Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the residence and at 2 o'clock from St. John's Lutheran church.

MAYBEE.

Daniel Ervin Maybee, a painter, residing at 1801 Force street, died at 10:50 o'clock Tuesday night at Hope hospital from typhoid fever at the age of 24 years, 9 months and 25 days.

Mr. Maybee was born February 17, 1884, in Clay township, Lagrange county, and removed to Fort Wayne in September last from White Pigeon, Mich. His wife, formerly Miss Dessa Snyder, of Poe, survives, together with the father and three sisters—Mrs. Esau Nelson, of Elkhart; Mrs. Geneva Tyler, of Shipshewanna, and Mrs. Ira Miller, of South Bend.

The remains will be shipped Thursday morning to Lagrange for funeral services and interment.

HUYCK.

Lysle Huyck, 17 years of age, died at 4:30 o'clock today at the state school.

The remains were removed to Butler for funeral services and interment.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

Griebel.—Funeral services of Mrs. Elizabeth Griebel will be held Wednesday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence, 809 West Third street, and at 2 o'clock from St. John's Lutheran church.

Neuman.—Funeral services of Miss Myrtle Neuman will be held Thursday morning at 8:30 from the residence, 1126 Taylor street, and at 9 o'clock from St. Paul's Catholic church.

CONGRESS LISTENS TO READING OF MESSAGE.

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the Tokio exposition commission, Interstate Commerce, Commissioner Knapp, Commissioner of Labor Neil, Commissioner General of Immigration, Keefe and many diplomatic and consular officers, army and navy officials, postmasters and customs officials.

DUNN JUROR HAS ROUND IN COURT

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men on the regular panel had been called to the box and according to the attorneys they were not very near an agreement.

Once during the day the defense accepted the jury and passed it over to the state, but one man was excused and this opened matters up again and there was little hope that an agreement would be reached at night, although both sides believed that any moment might find twelve acceptable men in the box.

Fixed Opinions Numerous.

A formed and expressed opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused continued to play a prominent part in retarding the final selection of a panel. This was the case yesterday and is the greatest difficulty the attorneys have to contend with. Man after man has been called who would be eminently acceptable to the state and the accused only to find that he has formed an opinion and that it would not readily yield to the evidence in the case and there is nothing left for the judge to do but excuse each one that makes this statement.

This is accentuated by the fact that the state had exhausted only four of its twenty peremptory challenges, while the defense had only used the challenge in three cases.

SHIPPED TO BELLEVUE.

The remains of R. J. Byman, the colored murderer and suicide, who killed Myrtle Evans and then himself in this city a week ago, were shipped this afternoon to Bellevue, O., for funeral service and interment.

GAS OFFICIALS HERE.

J. D. Nesley, of Lima, O., and S. T. Murdock, of Lafayette, officials of the Indiana Lighting company, are in the city. It is said that no business of importance is to come up at the meeting.

FIGHT FOR LICENSE ON BEFORE THE BOARD

Battle is Being Waged on Jefferson Township—The Courts.

The fight for licenses in Jefferson township was opened in the commissioners' court this afternoon when Attorney Elmer Leonard filed a long answer to the remonstrance, setting out a dozen reasons why it will not hold good and the principal one to be argued before the board is that the names were signed without any renewal of the powers of attorney.

It also says that the remonstrance cannot stand because it was filed before the expiration of the old one, which ran two years from November, 1906, and that an election was held in the township before the original expired and showed so many voters that there is not a majority on the document. Then there are withdrawals and a number of other things to be considered. W. C. Minton and James E. Graham, Anti-Saloon league attorneys, would not expose their ammunition before the hearing.

Second Marriage a Failure.

In her divorce complaint against John W. Sunderland, which was filed in the superior court today, Charlotte Sunderland says she married him first in 1877, was divorced from him in 1902 and married him again in 1903 on his promise to reform. She states he didn't reform and that more than two years ago he deserted her and their two children. W. G. Colerick is her attorney.

To Spite Parents.

Minnie E. Hildebrandt alleges in her divorce complaint filed in the superior court against Felix C. Hildebrandt, that he insulted her by telling her that his sole reason for marrying her was to spite her parents. The wedding took place at Butler, Ind., April 20, 1904, and they lived together until Sept. 14, of this year. No children were born to them.

She says that he has cursed her and threatened to kill her and become so violent at one time that the neighbors were compelled to call in the police. She also charges that although he is healthy and strong he is not inclined to work and that at one time for a year and a half she was compelled to make her own living. She also objected to living with his parents. George W. Louttit is her attorney.

Police Are Baffled.

The Hirschberg tragedy, following close upon the suicides yesterday of Charles A. Bokstromer, Swedish vice consul, and Charles W. Blow, a prominent business and club man, both of whom were friends of Mr. Hirschberg, has caused a sensation. The Hirschberg residence was besieged by friends of the dead man but only those intimately connected with the family were admitted.

The police investigation revealed several baffling circumstances. The blood stains on the stairs indicated that Mr. Hirschberg stood on the third step from the bottom when he was shot. Immediately below him there was an antique chair which bears a deep dent as though it had been struck by the revolver which was found beside it. The bullet which caused death was not found.

Friends of the family assert that Mr. Hirschberg had been in ill health for three years. This was denied by his business associates, who said that he had been only slightly indisposed lately. The possibility of financial or domestic troubles was scouted by intimates of the dead man, although more casual acquaintances say that he had been complaining that "Business was not what it should be."

ATTACKS SALARIES PAID TO PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Aaron Jones Delivers His Address to Indiana State Grange.

Warsaw, Ind., Dec. 8.—At the meeting of the State Grange at Winona today Master Aaron Jones, of South Bend, delivering his annual address, attacked the excessive salaries paid public officials and warned the farmers that the general system of farm management tends to exhaust the soil and urged that it be stopped.

Fully one-half of Mr. Jones' address was devoted to the tariff. During his discourse he suggested that resolutions be adopted demanding radical changes in the present tariff system.

He said:

"The government must protect the farmers against the trusts and must revise the tariff, giving farmers equal protection with favored industries."

He also declared in favor of postal savings banks.

He said that better transportation facilities were needed for the benefit of the farmers and that agriculture should be taught in all the public schools.

This is the thirty-eighth annual session of the Indiana Grange.

MORMONS EN ROUTE EAST.

A car carrying forty or fifty Mormon proselyters is a part of a special train which will pass through the city over the Nickel Plate at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, bound for the east. There will also be two tourist cars and three coaches in the train, carrying lumbermen to the eastern pluries and well-to-do residents of the northwest, who are natives of Sweden, who are going back there to spend a month of two with relatives and friends. The Mormons are going to Portland, Maine.

JILTED, MAN ENDS LIFE.

Logansport, Ind., Dec. 8.—Because Ella Gleason jilted him, Philander V. Oliver, 38 years old, drank carbolic acid last night and was found dead in bed this morning. In a letter he left to the girl he chided her for having spurned his love.

Charles Lawhead, of Tipton, O., is in the city, having attended the funeral of Miss Mildred Weikart.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Knight have returned to their home in Chicago after attending the funeral of Miss Mildred Weikart.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms with heat and light. Telephone 1456-red. 12-5-11

MURDER OR SUICIDE OF WIDELY KNOWN ST. LOUIS MAN

F. D. Hirschberg, Prominent Catholic Layman is Shot at His Home.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 8.—Francis D. Hirschberg, prominent in the Roman Catholic church and a personal friend of Archbishop Glennon, also well known in club and business circles and as director of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, was shot and killed at his home here early today. Whether his death was the result of murder or suicide has not been determined.

Members of the family aver that he was the victim of a burglar. The police investigators take the other view, declaring that there was no evidence of the presence of intruders in the home.

A trail of blood stains on the stairway leading from the reception hall on the first floor indicate that Mr. Hirschberg was shot at the foot of these stairs and then turned and walked back to his bedroom on the second floor. From there he crossed the hallway and passed through his wife's room to the bath room. As he returned, staggering into his wife's room, Mrs. Hirschberg awoke just in time to see him sink to the floor unconscious, according to statements made to the police.

Mrs. Hirschberg had her husband carried to his bedroom, where he died. He made no statement as to how he was shot. It was explained that deafness of long standing prevented Mrs. Hirschberg from hearing the report of the revolver.

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CONSPIRATOR GOES TO PRISON FOR LAND FRAUD

Frederick A. Hyde Given a Stiff Sentence and a Heavy Fine.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.—Frederick A. Hyde, of San Francisco, recently convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States of large tracts of land in Oregon and Washington, was today sentenced in the district criminal court to pay a fine of \$10,000 and to serve two years in the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., the maximum penalty under the law.

Joost H. Schneider, of Tucson, Ariz., an employee of Hyde and convicted with him, was fined \$1,000 and sentenced to one year and two months in the penitentiary. Both noted appeals to the district court of appeals. Hyde was released on \$20,000 bail and Schneider on \$10,000.

The prosecution of Hyde and Schneider, together with John A. Benson and Henry P. Dimond, who were acquitted, followed the investigation of alleged wholesale irregularities in public land deals in the west, cost the government \$100,000 and the trial occupied three months.

HOME FROM CUBA.

Dr. W. W. Barnett and J. N. Pfeiffer have returned from a trip to Cuba in the interest of the development company in which they are stockholders.

BUILDING ORDINANCE UP.

Henry Measure to Regulate Construction Will Be Heard.

Councilman Henry's building ordinance to regulate the construction of buildings will come up on its first reading in the city council this evening.

Other ordinances to come up include the proposed increase of the deputy controller's salary from \$800 to \$1,000 per year, and the Henderson measure to prevent the obstruction of rivers will also be up.

SITUATION MUCH IMPROVED. River is Falling at Pine Bluff, Ark., But Banks Still Cave.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Dec. 8.—The Arkansas river at this point fell three inches during the night, but the caving of the banks in the eastern portion of the city continues.

The Cady mill site has been washed away with the mill and the river today is striking the mouth of Harding bayou with full force. A large force of men from the Cotton Belt railway shops worked all night constructing revetments of lumber and steel rails in an effort to break the force of the current.

The situation today, however, is much improved.

TAFT LEAVES NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 8.—President-elect Taft, who came to New York to be the guest of honor and deliver the principal address at the annual dinner of the North Carolina society last night, left this morning over the Pennsylvania railroad for Washington, where he is to spend the remainder of the week.

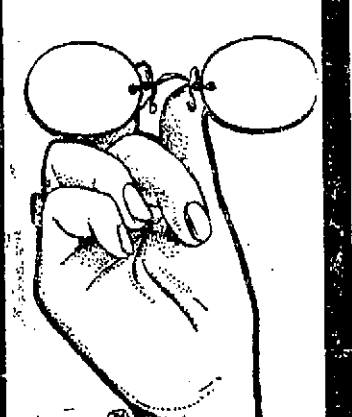
SPECIAL CHAIR SALE

Wicker bedroom and sewing chairs; pretty and strongly made; regular \$2.50 value; special at \$1.50.

WOLF & DESSAUER.

GIFT GLASSES

From MEIGS' Assure the Best



So Easy, Smart Set, and Shur-on

Mounting, gold and filled. Frames, all styles and prices. Smoothing to be used and appreciated for years.

Gift Certificates

issued for having the eyes examined and frames changed as necessary after Xmas without extra charge. This plan finds increasing favor each year

Make the Test

DIAMONDS

FOR

Christmas

A Small Payment Will Hold Any
Article Till Called For

DALLAS F. GREEN

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

The Sentinel is a member of the Associated Press and gets the news by wire from all parts of the world the same day it happens.

VOL. LXX.....NO. 113

Entered at the Postoffice, Fort Wayne, Ind., as second-class mail matter.

Daily, 10c per Week, Weekly, \$1 per Year

TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1906.

TONIGHT.

Unions—Plasterers, No. 70; Steam Engineers, No. 19; Retail Clerks, No. 10.

Miscellaneous—Board of Safety; City Council; Fort Wayne Medical Society.

Fraternal—Grand Fraternity; Order of the Red Cross; Wayne Castle, No. 2, K. of G. E.; Wayne Tent, No. 54, K. O. T. M.; Deborah, No. 110, D. of R.; Darius Council, Princes of Jerusalem; Ladies of the Modern Maabees; Edwards Camp, No. 2127, Modern Woodmen; Court of Honor; Fort Wayne Homestead, No. 376, Brotherhood of American Yeomen; Degree of Honor, No. 2. Amusements—Temple theater, vaudeville; Lyric theater, Lyric Stock company in "The Blue Grass of Old Kentucky"; Majestic theater, Our Own Stock company in "Northern Lights."

THE MESSAGE.

President Roosevelt's last annual message to congress, transmitted to that body today, in some respects is a remarkable document. Aside from the fluent style which has conspicuously marked all of Mr. Roosevelt's addresses to congress, it has founded claims to the unique in that a considerable portion of it appears designedly not addressed to congress but to

the country, or at least to that part of it which was enlisted in the cause of certain trades union leaders who sought occasion against the presidential candidacy of Mr. Taft. To these and to those who openly countenanced them the president reads a firmly stated homily on their misguided course. This comes along in his discussion of the federal courts, to which topic some four or five thousand well chosen words are devoted. The attitude of the great labor leaders and the organization they represent in the recent campaign is made the object of the president's undisguised disapprobation. The courts must be invested with a sanctity compelling general cognizance, he says, else the courts as agencies of protection and justice to the people will in due course go to the bow-wow. Those who indiscriminately attack the judicial tribunals of the nation do their country grievous wrong. And when such assault comes in the course of a great campaign through appeal to class prejudice an eventual wo unutterable is invited. Frustrate their knavish tricks, confound their politics, would seem to be a fair summary of what Mr. Roosevelt means to say on this head. The president, however, does not ignore the notorious fact that federal courts have abused their authority in the employment of the writ of injunction against labor. This abuse he would correct and render henceforth impossible and he repeats his former proposals as to a remedy.

Under the heads of the corporations, labor and the courts Mr. Roosevelt marshals many striking discussions of many vital issues. Some of these are subjected to repetition. Of matters important to labor he condenses within a brief paragraph without going into detailed discussion of them such subjects as postals savings banks, regulation of national

highways, supervision of corporate finances, prohibition of child labor, diminution of woman labor, shortening of the hours of all mechanical labor, prohibition of stock watering and discouragement of stock gambling, encouragement of industrial education, reduction of the burden of taxation "on the small man," establishment of an inheritance tax on large fortunes. This summary of things he would have in the behalf of labor he supplements with an insistent demand that congress cease "puttering with the question of taking care of the wage-workers who, under our present industrial system, become killed or crippled, or worn out as part of the regular incidents of a given business." The national government, he insists, "should legislate in thoroughgoing and far-reaching fashion, not only for all employees of the national government, but for all persons engaged in interstate commerce." Other measures for the benefit of labor, presented with much force and urged with much insistence, make it clear that the president wants to retire from office with his humane interest in and sincere sympathy with the welfare of labor clearly understood and unshakably established.

While dwelling on the subject of corporations at much length, Mr. Roosevelt advances nothing new. He does, however, firmly insist on the measures he has heretofore urged with so much vigor in several annual and special messages. He repeats that the railways engaged in interstate commerce should be removed entirely from the scope of the anti-trust law's operation and placed wholly under the interstate commerce commission. He would not prohibit industrial or other combinations headless of variety or character, but would expressly permit them, at the same time placing them under the complete control and supervision of some branch of the government.

The subject of the conservation of the nation's natural resources enlists the president's most vigorous and sympathetic interest. To this subject he devotes a generous share of his message and he urges a policy of conservation with a remarkable array of argument and with appealing eloquence.

The army and navy are discussed with comparative brevity and some radical innovations in the matter of promotions are urged. He comes forward with precise insistence for a larger program of naval increase and demands for new battleships.

Foreign affairs, the Panama canal, Cuba and the nation's insular possessions are discussed perfunctorily. The tariff is not mentioned, as of course, Mr. Taft's first important administrative act will be to summon congress in extraordinary session to revise the tariff, and Mr. Roosevelt passes the tariff over to his successor for discussion in a special message.

Altogether, Mr. Roosevelt's last annual message measures up in most respects to his previous annual documents, though, to employ a technical term of newspaper shop, he has save in one instance "guttled" all his subjects in previous regular or special messages. His lecture of that portion of the national electorate that upheld and encouraged what he assumes was a virulent and perilous attack on the courts through labor union antagonism of Mr. Taft is a feature at least unwonted if not unique in executive messages to congress.

INLAND WATERWAYS.

President Roosevelt puts well-meant force into that portion of his annual message devoted to the conservation of our natural resources. To the subject of preserving the forests he gives a most enlightening as well as convincing discussion. Upon the question of inland waterways—a topic of very lively interest herabouts—he is not less clear and forcible. Present methods and policies relating to inland waterways he denounces as out of date, inefficient and worthless. He demands that something be done to give results for the money that is spent. Laconically the president says "it is poor business to spend money for inland navigation unless we get it"—which obviously we do not. The president urges the creation of a permanent government commission to co-ordinate the work of all the gov-

ernment departments relating to waterways. "The needs should be met," he declares, "without further dilly-dallying or delay."

President Roosevelt has performed high and admirable service for the country in many directions during his two administrations, but it may very reasonably be doubted if anything he has done exceeds in importance or promises more signal results than his awakening of the country to the vital need and imperative demand for instant measures to conserve the natural resources of the nation.

Mr. Roosevelt probably knows as well as anybody that the work of the present session of congress will consist mainly of passing about a billion dollars of appropriations and a lot of speech-making. However, he mauls away in his message with right good will at the things congress ought to do but won't.

Well, what if the Standard Oil company of Indiana did make \$55,000,000 profits in six years on a capital of \$1,000,000? Anyway, the question would the better be put if asked of Judge Grosscup, of the circuit court of appeals. And better answered, too, perhaps.

Very little money will suffice to fill happiness the heart of some child of poverty. The Sentinel Santa Claus fund opens an easy way to exercise of your generosity.

Wants to Know

Editor of The Sentinel:
Allow me, please, to express my opinion in regard to the Merchants' association, who continually talk about patronizing home merchants.

How about you home merchants. Do you patronize your home industry, whose wages go directly to you? Do you buy everything produced in this city?—I personally know in particular of some strong lines manufactured here, selling all over but very little in this city.

Unless you patronize your home industry first, the upbuilders of this city, you have no moral right whatever, to criticize those who do not patronize home merchants.

By buying in Chicago or in Indianapolis, a person can sooner come across a Fort Wayne product than in Fort Wayne itself.

Wear the "Stetson Exclusive" \$5 suit hat.
PATTERSON-FLETCHER CO.

Pictures! Pictures! Pictures!
Come to Kell & Kell to get your pictures. 926 Calhoun St. 12-8-ft

WANTED—500 ladies to use
POCAHONTAS PERFUME.
For Sale by
MEYER BROS. CO.
Three Drug Stores

The Sentinel Santa Claus Fund

The Sentinel has undertaken to co-operate with Santa Claus this year to the end that no boy or girl in Fort Wayne will miss having Christmas. There are many poor in the city. Unless Santa Claus is helped these deserving children will miss their share of holiday cheer when Christmas morning dawns. Subscriptions in cash are solicited. They will be acknowledged daily in this column. No amount will be too large or too small to be useful. The Sentinel will discharge all details of the purchase of Christmas gifts and the distribution of them and exercise diligence that all gifts be worthily bestowed. The fund should grow rapidly from now until Christmas. The earlier contributions are made the better it will be for advantage in expenditure of the money. Mail or leave contributions to THE SENTINEL, Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Sentinel Santa Claus fund today stands:
The Sentinel\$25.00
Sentinel Employees 12.45
A Friend 1.00

WRITE A LETTER TO SANTA CLAUS.

The Sentinel has established postal communication with Santa Claus and boys and girls can have their letters forwarded to the good old saint by addressing him in care of this newspaper. Any boy or girl who will write a letter to Santa Claus, care of The Sentinel, Fort Wayne, may rest assured that the letter will not miscarry. Write to him, tell him what you want him to bring you Christmas—whether toys or clothing or shoes and stockings or books—and the jolly old fellow will hardly make any mistakes. This is his address for Fort Wayne boys and girls:

SANTA CLAUS,
Care Fort Wayne Sentinel,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Be sure to write your letter and your name and address as plainly as you can.

Good Little Twins.

Dear Santa:
We are twins, four years old, and please send us two dolls and two froons so we can "reep." We are good little girls, mamma says.

Helen and Ellen.

Wishes Not to Be Forgotten.

Dear Good Santa:
I wish you would bring me some building blocks with A B C's on them and cats and dog and pigs and cows and things. Send mine first, then you won't forget, and candy too.

Clifford.

Her Papa Is Sick.

Dear Santa Claus:
My papa is sick and coughs, so I am writing to you to tell you what I would like to have. A dolly and rocking chair and lots of candy and nuts for the boys, we have three.

Julia Marie.

Martha Very Explicit.

Dear Santa:
First of all, I wish you would get me a doll and go-cart. Don't send a bed for I want a cart so bad and some apples, red ones, and pop corn with sugar on, and candy.

Martha.

A Considerate Little Lad.

Dear Mr. Santa Claus:
I want an awful lot of things, but you

about the other things if you will please send me an engine and a train of cars and some candy.

William.

A Very Original Letter.

Dear Santa:
I hope this will reach you before Christmas, and also hope it will be a white Christmas, so you can come in your sleigh. How are you, I expect you are not very well, because you are so very old, but I hope you are quite well.

Well Santa, it is quite time to tell you what I want. I want a great many things but you can pick out which you think would be best for a little girl of ten years old.

Well, Santa, this is what I want, a watch, a bracelet, a English go-cart, a big doll, a box of such, some books and games, a pair of boots, a Christmas tree and a coaster break and a belt for my wheel and a pair of ice skates and a big stocking full of candy and nuts. Well, Santa, it isn't so much after all, but be careful and take care of yourself, so you can come. Now Santa, you do not know who I am, a little girl by the name of

Goodbye, Write me.

Their Mamma Works Hard.

Dear Kind Santa Claus:
Please don't forget me and my little sister. I would like some stockings and what you think would be nice for me and my little sister, six and seven years old. Mamma works hard to try and get along, so please don't forget us. I have three little brothers, but they are dead this year.

Marie and Ester.

From a Boy Who Needs Overcoat.

Dear Santa:
I want an overcoat and some toys and candy and nuts. I am a little boy six years old. My name is

Raymond.

Also Needs an Overcoat.

Dear Santa:
I am a little boy ten years old. I want an overcoat and a pair rubber boots No. 13 and some candy and nuts.

Ralph.

Speaks for Younger Brothers.

Dear Santa Claus:
I am a boy 10 years old, please bring me a story book and a pair of mittens. My brother Edwin is 8 years old. He wants a story book and a spelling book. My brother Herbert is four years old. He wants a wagon and a dog. My brother Paul is two years old. He wants a horn and baby. Please bring me some candy and nuts.

Carl.

From a Good Little Boy.

My Dear Santa Claus:
I am 7 years old and cause I am a good little boy I want a pair of gloves and a story book. I'll send you a dozen kisses.

Yours, truly,

George.

Is Sure He Would Love St. Nick.

Dear Santa Claus:
I will drop you a few lines to tell you I want a story book, a pair of gloves and a hobby horse. I guess that'll be all I wish dear old Santa. I could come down and see you I would surely love you. I am your good little boy. Goodbye.

Carl.

Little Girl Has No Papa.

Dear Santa:
I am a poor little girl. I have no papa like other children. I would like you to bring me a new dress. Hoping you will bring all I wish, I remain yours.

Alfreda.

Teddy Bear Is Wanted.

Dear Santa:
Guess what I want for Christmas. I want a teddy bear, blocks to build with and some candy and nuts and a nice Christmas tree.

Albert.

Appreciates Santa's Work.

Hello Santa:
Well I guess it's keeping you busy making things for all the boys and girls. Please bring me a few things too. I would

like to have a pair of ice skates (I suppose you know what size I need) and leggings, an English go-cart for my doll and lots and lots of candy and nuts.

Luella.

One Writes for All.

My dearest Santa Claus:
As it is drawing near Christmas time we would like to have some toys and necessary things. I have two brothers, one is two years old and the other is ten years. I have a sister, she is seven. I am eleven years old. My little brother would like to have a picture book and some candy. My other brother wants a pair of ice skates. My sister wants a doll baby, a pair of mittens. I want a pair of leggings and a pair of rubbers and a sled and story book. We all want some candy.

Read Santa's "Add."

Dear Santa:
As I am only five years old and my mamma read your add in the paper and I will have mamma to write for me for we are very poor and mamma says Santa is too poor to come to my house. I would like to have a suit of clothes. I am five years old. I will be very much obliged.

Harrold.

Wants Papa and Mamma Remembered.
Dear Santa Claus:
I will tell you what I want for Christmas, bring me an engine with five cars and bring me a pair of rubber boots, leggings, a football and a Christmas tree, being papa an easy chair and mamma a new dress and Charles some Tomlinson's War Books.

I am a boy eight years old. I go to the Hanna school. I will have my stockings hanging in the sitting room by the stove. Now good by, dear Santa Claus. After Christmas I will write and thank you.

From your friend,

Courtland.

List Seems Complete.

Doll, lotto, set of dishes, pair of hosiery, game of dominoes, a plaid ribbon, I want a blue silk gimp, I want a trunk, I want a rocking chair, I want a dresser, I want a little watch, I want a pair of ice skates.

Veletta.

Will Be Waiting for Him.

Dear Santa Claus:
I want to tell you what I want for Xmas. I want an iron sled, a warma gloves, and candy and nuts to put in my stockings. My sister Mary wants a three, a dolly and new shoes and the babbie wants a bonnet. Be sure and come sandy for I will be looking for you.

Your friend,

Joseph.

A Practical Little Girl.

I thought I would write a letter to tell you what I want for Christmas. I want a new dress and some rubbers No. 1 and some leggings and some shoes No. 13½. I am nine years old and two pair of stockings.

Yours truly,

Sueia.

Trusts Santa's Judgment.

Dear Santa:
I hope this will reach you before Christmas and hope it will be a white Christmas. Well, I think I will tell you what I want, it is a grate lot of things, but you can pick out what you want, that would be nice for a little girl like me. Well I have been writing you all this time, but you don't know who I am. I will tell you at the end of my story.

Well I want a nice 25c doll with bangs, a box of such and a postal card album, a sled and some books and games, one pair of gloves, pair of leggings and a Christmas tree, this is all, it is not so much after all. I think Gerold will write you. I don't know. Are you coming to the church Christmas night, O Santa, I forgot. I want a stocking full of candy and nuts. I think I will close.

Your dear little girl,

Mildred.

A Little Mother's Letter.

Dear Santa:
I am only five years old and take care of my little sister while mother is away working. I would like a big dollie and go-cart and a nice rubber doll for baby Leon. We would be glad to have some candy and popcorn and apples.

Edna.

The Frank Dry Goods Co.

SUIT SALE

You Can Practice Economics If You Care

350 tailored suits, embracing our entire stock on hand, will be submitted to the trade at sharp reductions to close out the entire line.

Ladies' tailored suits, regular \$15 models, closed out at \$9.98.
Ladies' tailored suits, regular \$20 models, closed out at \$13.75.
Ladies' tailored suits, regular \$25 models, closed out at \$17.43.
Ladies' tailored suits, regular \$32.50 models, closed out at \$21.75.
Ladies' tailored suits, regular \$40.00 models, closed out at \$23.75.
Ladies' tailored suits, regular \$50.00 models, closed out at \$24.75.

The mere announcement of this reduction will not suffice. We request personal examination to see the values and then make comparison with other sales.

It is a noteworthy fact that throughout the entire season the enormous sale of our suits plainly demonstrates that our retail prices on suits were far lower than competition.

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!

No gift for the holiday is more serviceable and more appreciable than a fur neck piece, muff or jacket.

We are pleased to announce to the trade we received a tremendous consignment of furs from an overstocked New York furrier at extremely low prices. This consignment consists largely of Sable and Isabella Fox, Blended Squirrel, River Mink, Jap Mink, Blue Fox, Marmount, Black Lynx.

When we make the assertion that we can save you 10 to 25 per cent, we want you to call at our department and inspect our fur values.

We offer an imitation Black Lynx Fur Set, muff and neck piece, at \$3.98; fully worth \$6.50.

We are showing imitation Black Lynx fur sets, rug muff with beautiful neck piece, shawl collar, head and tall trimming, at \$12.48; worth \$20.

In this line of furs we received several beautiful fur jackets in Pony, Near Seal, River Mink, which you can buy at a great saving.

BIG COAT SPECIALS OFFERED

Ladies' long tight-fitting, fur lined coat at \$12.98; worth \$15.
Ladies' black fitted Directoire coats at \$3.98; worth \$10.
Ladies' semi-Empire coats in plain and embroidered, worth \$16.50, at \$12.98.

In our Children's Department we are showing a large variety of Fur Sets from 98c upwards in imitation Ermine, Chinchilla, Blended Squirrel and River Mink.

We continue our sale of Silk Petticoats in black and colors, \$6.50 dependable silk petticoats, the best petticoat ever sold in Fort Wayne, at \$4.98.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

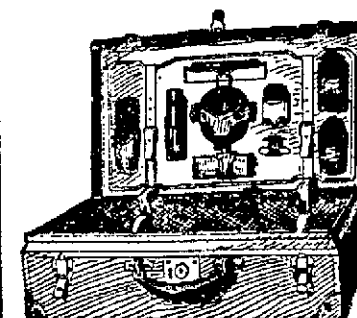
We are showing a full line of handsome Cushion Tops.
Lunch Cloths at \$1.00, worth \$1.50, and \$2 values at \$1.25.
Fifty dozen hand crocheted Dollies at 49c and 29c each; worth double.

We shall place on sale tomorrow 500 pieces Ribbons closed out from a manufacturer.

500 yards fine all wool Waistings at 50c, worth 75c a yard.
500 yards fine half wool Waistings at 25c, worth 50c a yard.
A full line of Persian all-over nets.
Scarflings in endless variety.

We still continue our great silk sale which has attracted thousands of patrons. The best values ever offered for 49c and 59c.
Full line of Holiday-wares in all departments.

The Frank Dry Goods Co.



A LIST

Helpful Hints for Holiday Shoppers Who Desire the

Useful as Well as the Ornamental.

What's the Use?

Why Go Shopping Around?

You know and everybody knows that there is one strictly reliable firm that caters to the wants of the sterner sex, not only at Christmas time, but at any and all times, whether it is Christmas, New Years or any week day.

If You Want a Present For the Man
Read the List:

Mufflers, Neckwear, Dress Shirts, Fancy Shirts, Underwear, Suspenders, Driving Gloves, Dress Gloves, Fur Gloves, Fancy Hose, Umbrellas, Canes, Stick Pins, Cuff Buttons, Pajamas, Night Robes, Opera Hats, Silk Hats, Handkerchiefs.

'NUFF SAID. WE TREAT YOU RIGHT ALL THE TIME.

F. H. BOHNE & BRO.

824 CALHOUN ST. Two Stores. 1412 CALHOUN ST.

KNOX AND STETSON'S HATS



IN THE CITY'S CHURCHES

LITTLE ORPHANS SECURE HAPPY HOMES IN THIS CITY

Tiny Tots from New York to Arrive in Time for Christmas.

Daniel J. White, traveling representative of the Catholic Home Bureau for Dependent Children, New York city, has completed his labors in this city and started northwest through the state to continue his generous and commendable work. As a result of his efforts here, homes in this city and vicinity have been secured for eighteen little orphan boys and girls. With the dawn of Christmas some of the best homes in this city will be gladdened by the presence of a bright-eyed baby boy or girl, or a little tot of tender years who has come all the way from New York city to greet its foster parents in the Summit City. The little ones will arrive within the next few days in care of competent nurses and will at once be taken to their new homes.

New Haven, Besancon, Monroeville, Decatur, Huntington and Peru have all been visited by the charity worker and in each of these places homes have also been secured. All applications for children are carefully investigated and the character and home life of the applicants fully ascertained before the New York authorities will place their little charges. The home bureau in New York co-operates with the work of the state charities there and is mainly supported through the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. About 3,000 little orphans are being cared for by the sisters at the various institutions throughout the Empire state and it is in behalf of these that charity workers are engaged in securing homes.

As senior traveling representative Mr. White travels extensively and is on the road over ten months of the year. After the completion of his work in northern Indiana he will traverse the southern part of the state and later Kentucky, making his first headquarters at the state capital.

It is interesting to observe the preparations for Christmas that are being made by several happy couples in this city who will have children's toys and a Christmas tree in their homes for the first time this year, all to welcome and delight the heart of a tiny mite of humanity to whom they will be father and mother and for whom they will provide a happy home.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES END.

Third Church of Christ Gains Many New Members.

After three weeks the special evangelistic services at the Third Church of Christ closed last evening with the pastor, Rev. H. E. Stafford, in charge. The meetings were under the direction of Rev. L. C. Howe, a zealous evangelist from New Castle, Ind. They have been the most successful in the history of the church and almost fifty new members have been received into the church, a large number of whom were heads of families. The church is in a very prosperous condition and has the largest Sunday school in its history besides a mid-week bible study class that has an enrollment of about a hundred. The baptismal service of the new converts held on Sunday afternoon at the West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ was very impressive. The class in training for service will resume its study on Wednesday evening without further interruption. Every member is requested to be present at 7:30 o'clock as information is desired regarding all who want to take the interdenominational bible school examination.

Presbyterian Lecture Course. Considerable interest centers in the third number of the lecture and entertainment course being given in this city under the auspices of the Third Presbyterian church. The attraction this evening will be a musical program to be rendered by the Hubby Brothers Quintet. Five brothers, ranging in age from fourteen to twenty-four, playing sixteen solo instruments, will give a most delightful and varied program. Their efforts will be supplemented by admirable readings, artistically given by Miss Gertrude Canfield. Her personal charm makes her a genuine favorite with the audience and her delivery is the natural, pleasing style of the real artist. Other numbers of the course will be a concert by the Clayton Jubilee Singers on January 11, and a lecture by Rev. Wray O'Neal on February 22. The sale of tickets for the course has been excellent and the splendid numbers secured for it have found great favor with the large audiences attending.

Preparations for Revival.

In preparation for the revival to be given at Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church in January by the great evangelist, Rev. C. R. Haudenschield,

the Wednesday evening prayer meetings will be of especial interest during this month. Rev. Mahood's "Study of the Art of Soul-Winning" is being read by the members each day and the portions read will be discussed at the prayer meetings. Rev. Dr. Lenig is desirous that each and every member of the church will take an active interest in the forthcoming evangelistic meetings. With the recent appointment of committees, the work has been systematized and results promise to be eminently satisfactory to all concerned. Church members have all been sent a letter explanatory of the revival to open Sunday morning, January 3, 1903, and are asked to enter earnestly into the campaign, fully cognizant of the fact that a revival of vital religion is the one need of the hour.

Reformed Church Society Meeting.

The Ladies' Aid society of St. John's Reformed church will hold its last monthly meeting for this year on Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the lecture room of the church. Business matters of importance will be transacted and hence a large attendance of the members is desired. Following the business session a social hour will be enjoyed and refreshments served. The hostesses for the occasion will be the Mesdames Augusta Zollinger, Wilhelmina Zollinger, Fredrika Wissel, Emma Altekruze, Emelia Altekruze, Wilhelmina Altekruze and Matilda Auer.

SIMPSON CHURCH AFFAIRS.

Reception of New Members and Plans for Christmas Program.

Next Sunday morning at Simpson Methodist Episcopal church Rev. Loren M. Edwards will receive into the church a number of converts. Their reception will immediately follow the morning service, at which the pastor will deliver a special sermon. In the evening the sermon will be preached by Dr. C. U. Wade, presiding elder of the Fort Wayne district, northern Indiana conference of the M. E. church. On Monday evening the fourth quarterly conference at the church will be in charge of Dr. Wade.

Under the auspices of the Sunday school and choir of Simpson church a most enjoyable and entertaining program will be given on Christmas evening. The choir will render a number of vocal and instrumental selections for the occasion, while songs and recitations appropriate to the happy season will be given by the children. Rev. Loren M. Edwards, Mrs. Ella Flack, chairman, and Mrs. Bertha Fry constitute the committee. Mesdames Flack and Fry will have charge of the portion of the program given by the Sunday school; the pastor making all other arrangements towards the success of the affair.

PRESBYTERIAN CLUB MEETING.

E. F. Trefez to Address Men's Organization This Evening.

A very interesting meeting of the Men's club will be held this evening at the First Presbyterian church. The special feature thereof will be an address by E. F. Trefez, of the Sheldon school of Chicago. Mr. Trefez is a man of prominence and his address on "Business Building, Self Building, City Building" promises to be of special import. A large attendance is expected and following the address in the church parlors a social session will be enjoyed.

CHILDREN TO GIVE CANTATA.

Christmas Celebration of Sunday School at Reformed Church.

Under the direction of a very efficient committee the children of the Sunday school of Grace Reformed church will give a cantata on or about Christmas day. It is entitled "The Spirit of Christmas" and the participants are being trained by Mrs. Allan K. Zartman, wife of the pastor. The members of the Christmas entertainment committee are as follows: W. A. Hobson, Irving Bilner, Anna Doerner, Clara Schaaf, Stella Bottger, Nora Miner, Carrie Cour and Wanda Heyman. They will hold a meeting tomorrow evening immediately after the prayer meeting. The children will rehearse on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN ELECT OFFICERS.

Sodality of St. Patrick's Church Holds Interesting Meeting.

The Young Men's Sodality of St. Patrick's church held a meeting at its hall on Monday evening and elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: President, Michael Shea; vice president, Harry Haley; secretary, Theodore R. Raetz; treasurer, Frank J. Mills; sacristan, Harry Miller. A special feature of the election was the appointment of an entertainment committee to arrange for social affairs during the year. The members chosen to serve on this committee were Messrs. Frank J. Mills, Herbert J. Loney, Hugh Collins, Burton Toller and Harry Haley. The meeting was well attended and considerable



Great Overcoat Weather

And we are selling a lot of them. Yesterday we sold an overcoat for a little "tot" two years old and a size 52 "long stout" for a man that weighs over 300 pounds, with many, many styles and sizes between these two extremes. We mention this merely to emphasize the fact that no matter whether you are large or small, short or tall, we have an overcoat to fit at a price that will fit your purse. Yesterday we sold several overcoats to men that came over forty miles to buy their coats at our store. We mention THIS merely to emphasize the fact that if our prices were not attractive people would not come so far to take advantage of them, for the Patterson-Fletcher store is a store that DOES NOT give special discounts to people that come from the neighboring towns to trade with us. Our prices are the same to all, whether you live in Fort Wayne or sixty miles from here, but we keep our prices to ALL so attractive that any man can well afford to come sixty miles if he is in need of an overcoat.

Men's Overcoats, \$5 to \$50

Boys' Overcoats, \$4 to \$30

Children's Overcoats, \$2 to \$15

Patterson-Fletcher Co.
The Store of the Hour

ble enthusiasm was shown in plans for the future. The sodality is in a flourishing condition and is an organization of which the parish is justly proud.

Close of Forty Hours.

The Devotion of the Forty Hours which opened Sunday morning at the Precious Blood church will come to a solemn close with the services this evening. There will be special devotions, sermon, procession and benediction of the blessed sacrament. Rev. Ulrich Miller, C.P.P.S., of Carthage, who has been conducting the devotion, will deliver the sermon. The pastor, Rev. C. Hummer, C.P.P.S., will also be assisted by Rev. Ignatius Rauh and Rev. Jerome Ueber, both of the Precious Blood order. A number of the neighboring clergy will also participate.

LUTHER SOCIETY MEETING.

Special Program and Annual Election Will Be Features.

The annual election of officers at the business session and later a very interesting literary program will be features of the meeting of the Luther society of St. John's Evangelical church to be held this evening. The attendance of all members is desired. The committee in charge of the meeting are the Misses Emma Relling, Clara Korn, May Meyer and Clara Meyer.

Church Notes.

Under the auspices of the Epworth league of Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church a prayer meeting will be given this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Miller, 1018 Stophlet street.

A meeting of the adult class of catechumens of the English Lutheran church of the Redeemer will be held on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

A meeting of the ladies of the congregation of Grace Reformed church will be held on Wednesday afternoon at the lecture room of the church, where an afternoon sewing session will be observed. Those attending are invited to bring their lunch and remain for the evening prayer meeting.

A practical and interesting sermon on "The Relation of Faith and Character" will be delivered by Rev. William P. Shambart at the Wednesday evening prayer meeting at the West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ. The meeting will be led by Rev. C. H. Wharton. After the service the teachers' meeting will be conducted by the pastor.

A business meeting of the Ladies' Aid society of the West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ was held this afternoon and was followed by an election of officers.

The monthly meeting of the Missionary society of Christ's Lutheran church will be held at the parsonage, 1109 Webster street, Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The Ladies' Aid society of the West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ will enjoy a sewing session and social hour on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Joseph Wagner, 926 Home avenue.

The Epworth League of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church will hold a business meeting this evening at the home of Frank H. Starke, 1627 Cass street.

The consistory of Salem Reformed church will meet this evening in the church parlors and candidates for the annual election of officers will be nominated.

The Good Cheer circle of the King's Daughters of the West Jefferson street

Church of Christ, will be entertained on Friday evening at the home of Mrs. Clarence E. Hartshorn, 1209 Scott avenue.

A short devotional service at the West Jefferson street Church of Christ tomorrow evening will be followed by a session of the teachers' training class. Later the pastor, Rev. Ray O. Miller, will preside at a special meeting of the official board of the church. The object of this meeting is to discuss plans for the work of the new year.

The Plymouth church Sunday school is practicing twice a week in preparation for a Christmas cantata to be given on Christmas day.

A very interesting Christmas program will be given on the great feast day by the Sunday school of the West Jefferson street Church of Christ. Miss Agnes Sternon, who is in charge of the church music, will also conduct the forthcoming entertainment.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the First Methodist Episcopal church will hold its "Christmas Offering" service in the church tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. A special program has been arranged for the service.

The College Sewing society will meet on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Helene, 203 Douglas avenue. This will be the closing meeting for 1902.

The Lakeside division of the Ladies' Aid society of the First Methodist Episcopal church will hold a social meeting Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. N. A. Grant, 1042 St. Joe boulevard.

Pictures! Pictures! Pictures! Come to Keil & Keil to get your pictures. 926 Calhoun St. 12-8-11

Patterson-Fletcher Co. sells all wool knee pants at 50c. Sizes 3 to 17.

PANTHER REACHES CEYLON.

Colombo, Ceylon, Dec. 3.—The American auxiliary cruiser Panther arrived here today from Cavite. The Panther precedes the American battleship fleet, under the command of Rear Admiral Sperry, which left Manila December 1. The sixteen warships are due here next Monday, and the municipality are perfecting their arrangements to entertain the American officers and men.

SPECIAL CHAIR SALE

Wicker bedroom and sewing chairs; pretty and strongly made; regular \$2.50 value; special at \$1.50. WOLF & DESSAUER.

WILL INFECT HUMANS.

Champaign, Ill., Dec. 3.—Because experiments conducted at the University of Illinois by Dr. T. J. Barr showed that persons can contract tubercular diseases from cattle, it is likely that the next legislature will be asked to appoint more inspectors. The experiment showed that the disease could be contracted by drinking milk from infected cattle or eating infected meat.

NATIONAL UNION

Kekionga Council No. 93, will have the annual election of officers on Wednesday evening, December 9th.

RESPONSES FIRST CALL \$2,000.

Only Few Members Remaining Open in New Country Club.

Although the first call on the members of the new Fort Wayne Country club for 50 per cent. of the money to be paid for their shares will not fall due until the 15th of this month, C. D. Tillo, secretary of the club, now has \$2,000 on hand, which he has received

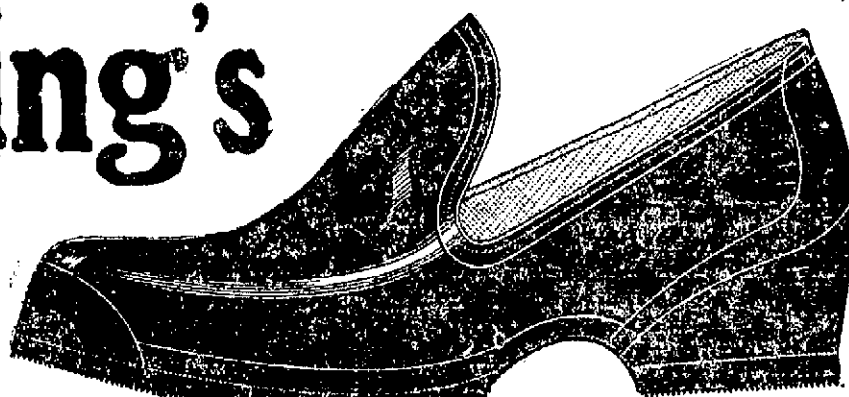
in response to this call. This is over half of the entire amount that will be due in a few days and is but an evidence of the great enthusiasm being displayed by the members in the undertaking.

Mr. Tillo states that the membership of the club, which is limited to be paid for their shares will not fall due until the 15th of this month, C. D. Tillo, secretary of the club, now has \$2,000 on hand, which he has received

maining shares. The new president, F. L. Smock, has appointed a committee to superintend the erection of the new club house and has given instructions that work shall commence at the earliest date possible next spring. This committee is composed of H. C. Rockhill, Albert Bond, W. M. Griffin, C. G. Guild and Mr. Smock. Mr. Smock has not given official notification of the appointment of this committee, however.

Thing's

Rubber Bargains



The time has come for rubbers and the place to get them is at Thing's, 120 E. Berry Street. When you get the best rubbers made at wholesale prices, why pay more? Compare these few prices with the prices you are paying or have paid.

Men's regular 75c and 85c rubbers, in all styles, for.....50c	Ladies' beaver lined shoes; warm and comfortable; for.....70c	Men's hunting boots; high cut; waterproof; black ones.....\$3.50
Ladies' cloth storm overshoes; warm and good wearers; regular \$1.00 value; for.....50c	Men's heavy rolled edge rubbers; regular \$1.00 value; for.....75c	Tan ones.....\$4.00
Men's felt boot and good, heavy rubber overs; the outfit for.....\$1.75	Ladies' Hood rubbers; storm or low cut; all styles of heels; regular 60 and 65c rubbers; for.....30c	Men's four-buckle Arctics; regular \$2.50 and \$3.00 values; for.....\$2.00
Men's heavy rolled edge, one-buckle Arctics; regular \$1.50 value; for.....\$1.00	Misses' rubbers; regular 40c to 50c quality; all sizes; for.....29c	Men's regular 25c wool hose for 13c; two pairs for.....25c
Boys' heavy rubber overshoes; regular 75c values; for.....50c	Children's bright rubber boots; wool lined; sizes, 5 to 10½; at.....\$1.00 a pair	Ladies' fleeced lined and wool hose.....15c
		Misses' fleeced lined hose.....13c
		Boys' high cut storm shoes; sizes 1 to 5½; at.....\$2.50 a pair
		Ladies' one buckle Arctics for 85c

Remember we carry everything in the line of rubber footwear and save you about half to what you pay elsewhere. Stop in our store and look at our bargain tables. No trouble to show goods. All goods exchanged and money refunded if not satisfied.

S. B. THING & CO 130 E. BERRY ST. THE HOME OF THE BIG RED BOOT

Are You Studying Hard What to Get the Youngsters for Xmas?

COME To our store some afternoon and get an idea of what nice things we have just for the little folks.

Indian Clubs, Dumb Bells, Polo Clubs, Skate Sharpeners

BARNEY & BERRY SKATES AND **FLEXIBLE FLYER** SLEDS AND COASTERS

The only sled that steers. It's great, Boys!

Foot Balls, Boxing Gloves, Dollar Watches, Base Ball Games

For a gift that will please and one which is practical and useful later on, you will do well going to **SMITH'S HARDWARE STORE** TO BUY IT

Only One "BROMO QUININE" that is **Laxative Bromo Quinine** on every corner Cold in One Day. Grip in 2 Days

SOCIETY

An informal hospitality was the characteristic of the thimble party which Mrs. Charles E. Read and her daughter, Mrs. Charles Printz gave at the home of Mrs. Read, in West Wayne street, this afternoon. Sewing and visiting passed the time all too quickly and at 5 o'clock refreshments were served. Just at the last of the supper Mrs. Read poured the coffee herself from a table in the living room, which had been prettily laid for the occasion and had pink and white roses for a special decoration. Mrs. Printz and Mrs. George Van Sweringen assisted in serving. There were about forty ladies present, who greatly enjoyed the afternoon. This was the closing one of a series of parties which Mrs. Read and Mrs. Printz have been giving.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gumpfer, of Washington boulevard west, celebrated Mr. Gumpfer's birthday anniversary last evening by entertaining a few friends at dinner. Harry Ingalls, of Chicago, was an out of town guest. In the evening the ladies of the Amicus club, to which Mrs. Gumpfer belongs, together with their husbands, called and surprised the host and hostess. A merry time followed for all concerned. The decorations at the dinner were carried out in red and green.

Mrs. Henry T. Sell is visiting in Wisconsin for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Bash went to Washington today for a week.

Miss Hattie Fowler will entertain the Friday bridge club this week.

Mrs. Mary Keel is going to Indianapolis tomorrow to visit her daughter, Mrs. Dan Bash.

Mrs. H. H. Rogers and daughter and aunt, Mrs. Wheeler, have returned from a visit in Bloomfield.

Mrs. Chandler, of Lafayette, is visiting her niece, Mrs. Thomas R. Cook, of West Wayne street.

Mrs. Charles Rosset, of 5 Riverside avenue, will entertain the Dywidi club tomorrow afternoon.

Mrs. Paul Mossman has returned from Alliance, O., where she went two weeks ago to visit her mother.

Among the holiday visitors in the city will be Dr. and Mrs. Harry Moeller, of Toledo, who will visit Dr.

The Delicious Flavor

"That sweet taste you know," so popular with lovers of

Perfection

Wafers

Is just the flavor of perfect wheat, perfectly prepared.

PERFECTION BISCUIT CO.

Sentinel's Free Cook Book

A TEMPERANCE LOVING CUP

Mix together the juice of five lemons and five oranges, one pint of strawberry syrup, one can of grated pineapple and one ounce apollinaris. Make a syrup of one cupful of water, one cupful of rather strong tea, and two cupfuls of sugar. When cold add to the fruit mixture, with enough water to make a gallon and one-half of liquid.

This same mixture makes a good filling for the punch bowl. In which case a half pint of maraschino cherries, chips of orange peel or a few slices of red bananas or muscatel grapes cut in halves make an improvement.



The "Cream of Christmas" Gifts

When the family comes together on Christmas, there can't be too much music. The possession of a

Packard Piano

makes the occasion memorable as no other gift could.

The tone of the Packard is sweet, pure, sustained and permanent. It remains equally true and musical, year after year. Eight months are required to construct and attune every Packard Piano. And the same thought and art are given to the finish of the case as to the quality of the tone.

Come in, to-day, and try one of the handsome, new Packards, which have just been received at our warerooms. Bring your favorite pieces of music with you. Your friends are welcome, too.

Packard Music House

930 Calhoun Street

Gored Apron of Gingham

(By Mrs. Jane Ford.)



420

4 SIZES 32 TO 44 BUSI

Apron patterns that require only a small quantity of goods and that can be easily made are always acceptable. Illustrative of a garment such as this is the design shown. The pattern may be bought in four sizes, from thirty-two to thirty-four inches bust measure.

To copy it for the average woman it requires only three and three-quarters yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards thirty-six inches in width. If the bib and shoulder straps are trimmed four and five-eighths yards of braid or bias binding will be needed.

The origin of aprons is unknown, but it is attributed to the Dutch housewife, to whom we are indebted for many devices whereby cleanliness is assured.

Certain it is that no woman can perform household duties—it matters not how trivial—and appear tidy if an ample supply of aprons is not included in her wardrobe.

The majority of women understand this and provide at least half a dozen such garments in order to always have on hand at least one that is clean. Nowadays few women wear the old fashioned wrapper of tub material, preferring the big shirtwaist suit or shirtwaist and separate skirt, either of which requires more protection than did the one piece garment that was more useful than pretty, but could be frequently laundered.

No doubt it is for this reason that

we no longer see the straight apron that tied at the waist and protected only the skirt part of the dress in front. For in their place designs such as the one pictured are selected, as they cover the blouse as well as the skirt.

It is important that every apron be made with two ample pockets, into which may be dropped keys, handkerchief, lead pencil memorandum book and other small articles that are needed by a housekeeper.

If such pockets are bound at the top and on the wrong side of the apron and staid at the corners with square pieces of goods stitched to the apron they will not tear and thus become useless.

At the Lyric.

The Lyric stock company is presenting "Blue Grass of Old Kentucky" this week with fine effect. William Jossey has the leading part, a lawyer, and a man of the real sort and he is bound to give the same amount of pleasure in the role as he did in one of the exact opposite last week. Edith Von Luke is sweet and womanly as Brand's wife. Pete Raymond and Janie Hampton have the comedy roles and they play them well and please the audience. Leah La Force has the part of the black mammy and Edith Potter, another new member of the company made friends at her first appearance. George Berry as the Kentucky colonel carried the part with all the skill and ability he has at command and that is no small amount. The villain is Richard

lieth birthday. Mrs. Walker was busy making Christmas remembrances when the company called and it took some time for everyone to get quiet enough to get out the card tables and begin to play progressive euchre. Mrs. W. A. Current and Mrs. C. A. Bowman won the prizes. An elegant luncheon had been taken along and was served after the card playing. Those who participated were Mesdames Bonter, Myers, Esty, Davis, Matott, Hayes, Griffith, Gates, Grout, Current, Adams, R. Walker, and Messrs Walker, Esty and Current. Mrs. Walker was presented with a number of pretty gifts by her friends.

A Country Party.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Neireiter, of Adams county, was the scene of a pleasant gathering and surprise on Sunday. Each interurban car that arrived brought friends and when all were gathered it was a merry company who celebrated the birth anniversary of Mrs. Neireiter. At the noon hour a bounteous dinner was served. There were present Mr. and Mrs. Claud Gundy, of Roanoke; Mr. and Mrs. Mose Henry, of Decatur; Mr. and Mrs. Newton Harrod, of Roanoke; Mrs. Jesse McFarland, of Marion; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brautmillier, of Hoagland; Rollo Ulrey, of Hoagland; Misses Ferd and Fay Hiser, Evangeline Smith and Floyd Hiser, of Fort Wayne; Earhardt Lawrence and Misses Dora and Elsie Brautmillier, of Hoagland, and Lawrence and Carlton Herrod, of Roanoke.

A Country Party.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Ritcha, who have been living near Antwerp, Ohio, and have recently bought property north of Robison park, gave their old neighbors a goodby party on Saturday evening. A supper was one of the best features of the entertainment. Mr. and Mrs. Ritcha are widely known in this county. There were present to enjoy the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Ritcha on Saturday Misses Iona Champion, Jeanie Ritcha, Ada Sowers, Emma Meak, Fay Gorrell, Edith Sanders, Vera Pierson, Leona Miller, Ira Langham, Cleo Killion and Irene Killion and the Messrs. Jasper Ritcha, Pearl Cotrell, Harold Destine, Otis Bonfion, Ira Beerbower, Dolphus Beerbower, Clint Miller, Earl Sowers, John

Crawford, Glen Correll, Frank Sanders, Ross Pierson, Henry Miller, Lloyd Mann, Ervin Ames and Mr. and Mrs. Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Correll and Mrs. Milburn.

IN THE THEATERS

There was a large audience present to see the first performance of Our Own Stock company's new play, "Northern Lights," at the Majestic last night. The play is not a farce as many in the audience seemed to think, for people laughed uproariously from an entire misunderstanding of the purpose of the play and the incidents being acted. When Dr. Sherwood, the physician of the post, becomes a maniac, suffering from delirium tremens and a guilty conscience and falls dead at the feet of Swiftwind, his accuser, the seriousness of the moment was lost on many people in the audience. Because some characters in the first act gave a farce-like interpretation of their lines many in the audience lost sight of the real interest of the play which give it distinction. The story possesses some unusual features, of which the overcoming of a strange weakness in character by an accident to the spine and the presence of yellow fever in a Montana army post are the most striking. Dr. Sherwood, the army physician, who commits several murders in the interest of scientific investigation, is the leading role of the play. Mr. Nicholson displayed an entirely different side to his ability as an actor in the part. His conception of the role is to be much admired and with a little less expenditure of nervous force will be a fine piece of acting.

Admirers of good vaudeville are enjoying a treat at the Temple theater this week for Eddie Girard is a comedian worth the seeing many times over and he has a partner and a playlet with him that makes the attraction doubly strong. Older theatergoers have not forgotten how they have laughed until they cried over the antics of Donnelly and Girard and Mr. Girard is just as funny as ever. But Mr. Girard is not the whole show, good as he is. That pleasing young woman, Isabel Howell and four dainty young girls are giving a pretty skit called "School Days." The Prosit trio means three men, all funny and they give an act that tickles everybody.

In addition to all of these there are Tina Welsh, Iida Schnee, the kinodrome and the Temple orchestra. Altogether it makes a bill of snappy stuff that can't easily be beaten.

Pictures! Pictures! Pictures! Come to Kell & Kell to get your pictures. 926 Calhoun St. 12-8-11

See our great display of fine traveling bags. PATTERSON-FLETCHER CO.

Pictures! Pictures! Pictures! Come to Kell & Kell to get your pictures. 926 Calhoun St. 12-8-11

Scott's Emulsion

is pure cod liver oil combined with hypophosphites of lime and soda. It forms fat, gives strength, enriches the blood, invigorates the nerves, and repairs tissues.

Send this advertisement, together with name of paper in which it appears, your address and four cents to cover postage, and we will send you a "Complete Handy Atlas of the World" SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early

Always read the Patterson-Fletcher Co. "ad."

Crawford, Glen Correll, Frank Sanders, Ross Pierson, Henry Miller, Lloyd Mann, Ervin Ames and Mr. and Mrs. Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Correll and Mrs. Milburn.

son Cotton and he had the satisfaction of making so good that every one disliked him. The play is effectively staged as Mr. Berry thoroughly understands that part of the performance and the play runs smoothly. The audiences were generous of approbation both of the play and of the company, which will present the play all this week.

AT THE TEMPLE.

Admirers of good vaudeville are enjoying a treat at the Temple theater this week for Eddie Girard is a comedian worth the seeing many times over and he has a partner and a playlet with him that makes the attraction doubly strong. Older theatergoers have not forgotten how they have laughed until they cried over the antics of Donnelly and Girard and Mr. Girard is just as funny as ever. But Mr. Girard is not the whole show, good as he is. That pleasing young woman, Isabel Howell and four dainty young girls are giving a pretty skit called "School Days." The Prosit trio means three men, all funny and they give an act that tickles everybody.

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Scott's Emulsion

is pure cod liver oil combined with hypophosphites of lime and soda. It forms fat, gives strength, enriches the blood, invigorates the nerves, and repairs tissues.

Send this advertisement, together with name of paper in which it appears, your address and four cents to cover postage, and we will send you a "Complete Handy Atlas of the World" SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early

Always read the Patterson-Fletcher Co. "ad."

Columbia Indestructible

The clear, full, brilliant tone of Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records is the best reason for their growing popularity.

But it's a fine thing to know they can't break, no matter how careless you may be, and that they will never wear out, no matter how many times you play them.

35 cents! Call for a catalog!

A splendid repertoire to choose from—and we are adding to it right along.

Sold by your dealer or

Columbia Phonograph Company

6 Arcade

COLUMBIA INDESTRUCTIBLE CYLINDER RECORD

Holiday Gifts

This week marks the showing of our great Holiday stock. The early shoppers will find many inexpensive gifts, entirely new and different. This year Trenkley & Koerber's will be the store of popular prices. A large variety of gifts, 75c and \$1.00. Hundreds of others from \$1 to \$10.00 and upward s.

Read Our Suggestions

Gold Jewelry

Cut Glass

Novelties in Sterling and Silver Plated Ware

Other Useful Gifts

Umbrellas.

Toilet Sets.

Manicure Sets.

Cloth Brushes.

Hat Brushes.

Shaving Cups.

Smoking Sets.

Opera Glasses.

Desk Sets.

Electroliners.

Jewel Cases.

Silver Purses.

Trenkley & Koerber

Leading Jewelers

816 CALHOUN ST.

MAJESTIC--
Wright Huntington and Our Own
Stock Co.
All This Week
(Excepting Thursday.)
Northern Lights
Prices: 10, 20, 30, 50c. Mat-
inees, 10 and 20c.
Thursday Evening, December 10
S. S. and Lee Schubert, Inc., Proudly
Present in All Unabridged Entirety
The Dramatic Sensation,
**"The Witching
Hour"**
The Latest and Greatest Play of
Augustus Thon
PRICES: 10, 20, 30, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50
Seat Sale Now On.

LYRIC THEATER
The Beautiful Comedy-Drama
**"Blue Grass of
Old Kentucky"**
(By Myron Leffingwell)
Reprising Monday Matinee
Under Stage Direction of George
Berry
WILLIAM JOSSEY
As John Brand, the Lawyer
EDITH VON LUKE,
As Mary Brand.
NEW SCENERY
NEW STAGE EFFECTS
Everything New but the Prices.
Matinee.....10 and 20c
Evening.....10, 20 and 30c
Few at 50c.

10c **TEMPLE** 10c
25c **TO-NIGHT** 25c
GIRARD & GARDNER
Farce Comedy Stars.
5-ISABELLE HOWELL CO.-S
Beauty Chorus.
3-PROFIT TRIO-3
TEGGE & DANIELS
German Duo.
TINT WELSH
Comique
AND OTHERS.

As a Christmas Gift
Let Me Suggest
—A—
**Domestic
Sewing
Machine**
Couldn't buy a more practical
or useful present, could you?
Call and see the
NEW DOMESTIC
—at—
H.C. HITZEMANN
8 Arcade. Phone 2480

Try a Bottle of Our
Hand Lotion
It will positively cure
the most severe case of
chapped hands in a few
applications. Sold in
any amounts from 10
cents up.
C. B. Woodworth & Co.
Drug Store,
Phone, 15. 124 N. Berry

J. C. PELTIER
UNDERTAKER
& EMBALMER
117 WEST WAYNE STREET

Dr. W. T. Ferguson,
Specialty, Diseases of
Women and Diseases of
the Kidneys.
222 West Wayne Street

Xmas and 1909 Cards.
Jones Kodak store. 7-5t

**VARNELL READY WITH
BIG SQUAD FOR
SPRING**
Has Twenty-seven Men to
Pick His Team from
in 1909.

At least twenty-seven men and proba-
bly more will report to Manager Jack
Henricks in the spring to be tried for
the regular club that will represent Fort
Wayne in the Central league in 1909.
Owner Claude H. Varnell has been as
busy as a cranberry merchant all winter
getting men who he thinks will strength-
en up the weak places in his club and
he has the distinction of being the only
manager who has gone earnestly to work
to build up a good team for next year.
Torre Hunt and Dayton have picked
up a few men and South Bend will be in
good shape, but the other teams are ap-
parently content to wait until practice
time before filling out. The men under
contract to Fort Wayne consist of:
Catchers—Clark, Henry, Downing, Rey-
nolds, Kempf.
Pitchers—Walter Miller, J. Miller,
Hammond, Muldowney, Alberts, Brosius,
Robertson, Romaine, Pfeiffer, Schmidt,
Van Anden.
Infielders—Dickey, Curtis, Donahue,
Fremer, King, McDermott, Mc-
Outfielders—Blount, Kelly, Brown, Hen-
dricks.
The team will carry two catchers who
will be selected from the catchers under
contract and Henry will probably be the
first man unless Clark rounds into better
form than he displayed last season. In
1907 he was one of the best in the Central
league, but he went back last year and
this prompted the signing of the new
men. It is likely that Otto Kempf
will be considered as he is too light and
is lacking in experience.
Hammond will probably be traded to
some other team in the spring if a good
deal can be arranged and it is likely that
Charlie Alberts will be one of the main-
stays of the staff in 1909. There is plenty
of good things to be said for a strong
department from. Willie Robertson has
written to the management that he will
be around in the spring as his arm is
getting strong. Muldowney and Brosius
are both doubtful propositions. Both
were good men, but they lost control
last year and did not get into form dur-
ing the season. But the team is prom-
ising and will likely stay. He is a good
hitter and if he can not pitch he may be
played regularly in the outfield as he is
fast on the bases and a left hander at
the plate.
Fred Curtis will fight it out with Dickey
for first base. He was here last spring
and worked in some practice games and
was named to the Wisconsin State league
where he made a good showing. Both
McDermott and Donahue are reasonably
certain of positions and if Pete King is
as good as he looked here in the fall there
is no doubt about his place. Tommy Mc-
Henry is a corner, but may be sent back
to Class C for a little more seasoning.
It is possible that as soon as the major
leagues have tried out their men in the
spring some of the clubs will have a good
outfielder or two to sell and if this is
the case Mr. Varnell will make a purchase
or two. Hendricks is a good emergency
man and even when he was ill last fall he
proved that he could go up and make a
hit or 'lay down' a bunt when it was
needed. Fremer can be retained for
utility as he plays both the infield and
outfield.
Manager Hendricks is on his way east
after his season in Idaho and writes
that he weighs 190 pounds and will stay
out doors as much as possible this winter
and will report better than ever in the
spring.
Jack Henry, the new catcher, is em-
ployed in an insurance office at Sioux
City, Iowa, and his contract has been
forwarded to him. Fort Wayne's pros-
pects are better for 1909 than those of
any team in the Central league.

WAGNER'S CIRCUS
Will Travel in its Own Motor Wagons
During Next Season.
Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 8.—Hans Wagner,
who, with a brother and a few other per-
sons of means, will put a circus on the
road in the early spring under the name
of Wagner Brothers' Circus company,
has decided that he will not be at the
mercy of any soulless railroad corpora-
tion, but will run his circus in motor
cars. This announcement was made this
afternoon from the new circus office in
which have been opened by Wagner in
the Union building, Carnegie, Pa. About
twenty-five specially built motor cars will
be needed for the circus, and Wagner
has received figures for this number and
already placed his order for some of
them. The motor cars will be of a type
specially designed by the "Flying Dutch-
man," who has worked on the motor car
idea for two years between base hits.
His cook car motor which will be built
first, is said by those who have seen the
plans to be something wonderful. The
champion batsman has figured that he
will save from railroad rates a clear
price of his motor train inside of two
years.
He still maintains a dignified silence as
to baseball for next season. It is under-
stood that he has a two-year contract
with the Pittsburg team at \$10,000 per
year, and the thrifty German will hardly
pass this up.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DANDRUFF
Zemo stops itching instantly and
will cure any case of Dandruff or
itching scalp. Zemo destroys the
germ that causes the disease and pre-
vents falling hair. It will give the
hair a rich glossy color and leave
the scalp in a clean, healthy condi-
tion.
Zemo is the best remedy for ten-
der or sore face and is delightful
when used after shaving.

The Church of the Advent, in Bos-
ton, one of the highest of high Epis-
copal churches, celebrated last Sun-
day to sixty-fourth anniversary of its
foundation. An interesting fact in
connection with the history of the
parish is that no fewer than seven
bishops have been furnished by it to
the Protestant Episcopal church of
America. Bishop Horatio Southgate;
Bishop Knight, of Milwaukee; Bishop
Hall, of Vermont; Bishop Osborne, of
Springfield; Bishop Codman, of
Maine; Bishop Parker, of New Hamp-
shire, and Bishop Grafton, of Fen du
Lac.

PIMPLES AND BLACKHEADS
Are quickly and permanently cured
by Zemo. A clean fluid for external
use. Zemo draws the germs and the
blackheads to the surface of the skin
and destroys them leaving a clear
healthy skin. Zemo is now recognized
the most successful cure for skin
diseases that has ever been pro-
duced. Sold at all drug stores.

**BIG MINORS DEMAND
CONTROL OF OWN
AFFAIRS**
Ask to Be Put in Separate
Class With Privi-
leges.

New York, Dec. 8.—Despite the friendly
feeling, the American association and the
Eastern league have virtually given no-
tice of secession from the National asso-
ciation and unless their demands are met
a baseball war is likely. The seceders
introduced their demands here yesterday
with the statement that rather than have
friction in their organization they had
concluded to withdraw.
This looked like news to Secretary Far-
rell of the National association and like-
wise to the commission, and the former
body sent until Wednesday in which to
consider the demands. This was granted.
In brief, peace or war hinges on the
following stipulations:
Authority to conduct their own affairs.
That the present national agreement
be amended; that the draft and purchase
clauses be changed.
That one of the national commission
rules be changed.
The demands of the American association
and the Eastern league, presented by
Attorney Killian to the commission and
to all members of both major leagues,
follow:
When the American association became
a party to the National Association of
Professional Baseball leagues it was
agreed that the national board of arbi-
tration consist of five members, three of
whom should be members of leagues
known as "class A." Since that time
under protest, the constitution was
amended, increasing the board of arbi-
tration to seven, the two additional mem-
bers being immediately taken from
leagues below the American association
and Eastern league, wholly and entirely
placing the league of the two large-
est baseball leagues in the United States,
excepting the two major leagues, into
the hands of a body of men from leagues
far below the American association and
Eastern league in attendance, investments
and importance. Rather than have con-
stant friction in the organization the
Eastern league and American association
have concluded to withdraw, and now
respectfully ask at your hands the fol-
lowing privileges and concessions:
1. Authority to conduct their affairs as
a separate organization under organized
ball and under such restrictions, rules
and regulations as the national associa-
tion shall from time to time adopt.
2. That the present national agreement
be so amended or modified as to au-
thorize and permit the American asso-
ciation and Eastern league to draft play-
ers from all other leagues except Na-
tional and American leagues; provided,
however, that said leagues can be drafted
by one man from class A clubs of the Na-
tional association.
3. That the draft and purchase rule
of the national agreement be so amended
that players purchased and drafted from
leagues below the American association
and Eastern league be first offered to
the American association and Eastern
league at the original draft price before
being returned to the league from which
the player was drafted or purchased.
4. That the national agreement or rules
of the commission be so amended as to
limit the number of players and clubs,
or either major league shall have under
contract or reservation at any time to twenty-
five and to limit the number under
contract or reservation to twenty after
May 15 of each year.
5. That the Eastern league and Amer-
ican association be permitted to draft
players from either minor league for a
period of fifteen days beginning at the
expiration of the time fixed for drafting
of players by major leagues, for the fol-
lowing consideration: Class A, \$750; B,
\$500; C, \$300, and D, \$200.
6. That the period during which the
major leagues be permitted to draft from
the American association and Eastern
league be limited to a period from Sep-
tember 15 to October 1 of each year.
7. That the national agreement be so
amended as to permit the Eastern league
and American association to draft terri-
tory from other minor leagues under
terms and conditions to be presented by
them.
8. That the national commission's rule
36 be applied to American association
and Eastern league clubs, in the same
manner as said rule now applies to major
league clubs, with the further provision
that no individual player can be sold
more than once under an optional agree-
ment.
Respectfully submitted,
American Association.
Eastern League.

**CATARH CANNOT BE CURED
WITH LOCAL APPLICATIONS.** If they
cannot reach the seat of the disease.
Catarrh is a blood or constitutional dis-
ease. The motor car will be of a type
specially designed by the "Flying Dutch-
man," who has worked on the motor car
idea for two years between base hits.
His cook car motor which will be built
first, is said by those who have seen the
plans to be something wonderful. The
champion batsman has figured that he
will save from railroad rates a clear
price of his motor train inside of two
years.
He still maintains a dignified silence as
to baseball for next season. It is under-
stood that he has a two-year contract
with the Pittsburg team at \$10,000 per
year, and the thrifty German will hardly
pass this up.

The finest clothing made at a price
below any other store is building up
the Patterson-Fletcher Co. business
every day.
Pictures! Pictures! Pictures!
Come to Kell & Kell to get your pic-
tures. 926 Calhoun St. 12-8-tf

There is nothing novel in the de-
gree issued by the pastor of an Amer-
ican church against the big hats, says
a writer in a Vienna paper. Toward
the end of the thirteenth century
great broad-brimmed hats were fash-
ionable in Austria. They were of
such huge dimensions that a face un-
der one of them could not be recog-
nized. A poem written by Johannes
Hadlaub expressed disgust with the
style and the hope that the hats
might be consigned to the Danube.
"So that the pretty faces of our wo-
men might once more become vis-
ible."

GUILTY OF COUNTERFEITING.
Passing counterfeit money is no
worse than substituting some un-
known worthless remedy for Foley's
Honey and Tar, the great cough and
cold remedy that cures the most ob-
stinate coughs and heals the lungs.
Dreier & Bro.
Evening dress protectors at the Pat-
erson-Fletcher store

**CONCORDIA FIVE IS
SELECTED FROM
SQUAD**
College Team Picked for the
First Game on Next
Friday.

After several weeks of hard work on
the part of the squad of Concordia stu-
dents who worked to make the basket-
ball team, Captain Gus Schupmann has
announced his selections in preparation
for the opening game against Angola on
Friday night. The men picked for the
team are K. Benz and G. Hilder, for-
wards; M. Camarius, center, and A.
Lauer and G. Schupmann, guards, with
A. Gallmeyer as substitute.
Captain Schupmann, who was so suc-
cessful last season with the team, will
continue the hard practice to which his
players have been subjected in order to
shape for the clubs he will take on
during the winter and he and the stu-
dents generally expect a good account
of the five that will represent the col-
lege during the winter.
The captain along with Lauer and Cam-
arius were regulars on the team last
season and have proven that they know
the game by the excellent record they
made. The fast work on their feet,
excellent passing and accurate basket
shooting proved them of
the right caliber for the club. Aside
from being basketball players both Cam-
arius and Schupmann have made high-
class records as members of the college
basketball team of Concordia. Lauer was the
manager, a position in which he acquitted
himself with great credit.
However, the old players are not the
entire works. Benz and Hilder have
shown exceptional ability and have the
marks of good players. They are
shifty on their feet and the opposing
guard will have to keep ping all the
time to prevent them from getting a lot
of field goals. With these two new men
the team is very much stronger than
ever before. Should a vacancy occur at
any time it will be well filled by Gal-
lmeyer, besides Benz, the only Fort Wayne
boy on the team, who is also well known
as a member of the basketball team.
The students expect nothing else than
a long string of victories for their team.
On Friday night they will be given the
first opportunity to show what mettle
they are made of, when they go up
against the crack Tri-State college of
Angola.

MURNANE BOOSTS CARSON.
Thinks He Would Fill P. T. Powers'
Place Well.
Writing from Boston, Mass. Tim Mur-
nane, the veteran baseball writer, speaks
in glowing terms of President Carson,
of the Central league. He would have Presi-
dent Carson succeed P. T. Powers. In
his article he says:
"The American association and Eastern
league club owners will make their ap-
pearance in New York this week, loaded
down with schemes to annoy the national
association, notwithstanding that P. T.
Powers, president of the Eastern league,
is still the leader of the great minor
league organization, and Joseph O'Brien,
president of the American association, is
still a member of the national board.
"If Powers and O'Brien are in earnest,
and I have no reason to question the in-
tegrity of either man, wouldn't it be the
proper thing for these two executives to
design for the positions they have been
honored with by the national association?
This is the impression I gain from a
small bundle of letters that I have re-
ceived from well-known baseball men
from all over the country.
This move would give Mr. Powers a
most satisfactory chance to earn the
handsome salary voted the president at
the last annual meeting with the under-
standing that he give all of his baseball
time to the Eastern league. The success
of the American association under the
direction of Joseph O'Brien entitles the
Milwaukee man to a much larger salary
than he now receives, and a free rein
would give that gentleman even a strong-
er hold on the lovers of baseball.
"We have men connected with the mi-
nor organization that would fill the va-
cancies to the entire satisfaction of the
baseball world. Dr. Carson, of South
end, president of the Central league,
would fit in well."

AN HONEST MEDICINE
That makes honest cures. Zemo
guaranteed under the pure food and
drugs law. Zemo has cured more
cases of Eczema, Pimples, Dandruff,
Piles, Tetter, Ringworm, Cuts, and
Sores than any similar remedy ever
placed on the market. Write for
sample. E. W. Rose Med. Co., St.
Louis. For sale by Meyer Bros. Co.

FOR SALE.
A good second-hand Packard Organ
at \$18.00. One square Piano, in good
shape, at \$20.00. Sold on easy pay-
ments.
GUY CONKLIN,
1030 Calhoun Street.

Wear the Silver collar with the pat-
ent buttonholes. Two for 25c. Sold
by
PATTERSON-FLETCHER CO.

Your presence is request-
ed at a reception and dance
to be given by the Iroquois
club at Tanner's hall, Thurs-
day, Dec. 10, 1909. Admis-
sion, 25 cents. 8-2t

Pictures! Pictures! Pictures!
Come to Kell & Kell to get your pic-
tures. 926 Calhoun St. 12-8-tf

CARD OF THANKS.
We desire in this way to thank the
many friends who so kindly assisted
us during our late sorrow and in the
death of our wife and mother, and
also of our daughter and sister, and
to the many friends for their sympa-
thy and beautiful floral pieces.
WILLIAM S. WEIKART & SON.
Make the Test
Buy Christmas Post Cards
at Jones' Kodak Store. 7-5t
FOR SALE
An almost new piano player of the
best make. Must sell immediately.
Will sacrifice. Address Box 1, care
of Sentinel. 7-2t
Trunks, \$2 to \$10, at the Patterson-
Fletcher store

**"BABY
MINE"**
Becoming a mother should be
a source of joy, but the suffer-
ing incident to the ordeal
makes its anticipation one of
dread. Mother's Friend is
the only remedy which re-
lieves women of much of the
pain of maternity; this hour, dreaded as woman's severest trial, is not
only made less painful, but danger is avoided by its use. Those who
use this remedy are no longer despondent or gloomy; nervousness,
nausea and other distressing conditions are overcome, and the system
is prepared for the coming event. "It is worth its weight
in gold," says many who have
used it. \$1.00 per bottle at drug stores.
Book of value to all expectant
mothers mailed free.
**MOTHER'S
FRIEND**
THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

IT WILL PAY YOU
To investigate our methods of loaning money on personal prop-
erty without its removal, for they're equitable, quick in response
to a request, private in every transaction, and the charges are
modest indeed. WE ASK YOU TO SEE.
Your furniture, fixture, piano, horses, wagons, cattle, or
any other personal property will be security for the amount you
require.
We give you the full amount of the loan applied for in cash.
No charges of any kind taken out in advance.
STATE LOAN CO.
Room 15, 2nd Floor, North American Bldg., Clinton Street.
(Opposite Masonic Temple Theater.)
HOME PHONE 2811.

WE HAVE MOVED
The Fort Wayne Employees Credit Co., O. W. Lake, manager, have
moved their office and business from room 4, Schreits Block to the
ground floor, No. 1221 Calhoun Street, opposite Rich Hotel. We have
added new features to our business and will now loan money on Furni-
ture, Pianos, Live Stock, Watches or Diamonds. In fact we loan on
anything of value. We respectfully solicit your patronage at our new
number.
Remember the Number is Now 1221 Calhoun Street, Opposite Rich Hotel
O. W. LAKE, Mgr.

DR. HARDMAN
SPECIALIST
**I CURE PELVIC, NERVOUS AND CHRONIC
DISEASES**
EVERY MAN who does less than he
should do, or who is unable to accomplish
all that he hopes or expects, is usually suf-
fering from some PELVIC OR CHRONIC
disease that is silently, but surely wreck-
ing his nervous system and unfitting him
for successfully competing with his fellow
men.
In this day of active competition, NO
MAN CAN AFFORD to run the risk of fail-
ure because of being handicapped by dis-
ease. Years of experience in the treat-
ment of PELVIC, NERVOUS AND
POSITIVE AND PERMANENTLY restores to perfect health nearly
all sufferers from these chronic and deep-seated diseases in which
the ordinary methods have failed.
VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, RUPTURE, PILES, FISTULA,
ETC., cured without the knife and without detention from business.
BLOOD POISON—I use only the most advanced methods in the
treatment of Blood Poison and kindred diseases.
PROSTATIC ENLARGEMENT—Results from inflammation. I
reduce the enlargement and have been able to cure about 90 per
cent of all cases.
ECZEMA and other skin diseases quickly and permanently cured.
FREE EXAMINATION—If you will call at my office, I will give
you a careful and thorough examination, and if your case is curable,
I will make you a fee as low as is consistent with skillful and sci-
entific treatment.
Furthermore, if you will bring this "ad" with you I will make
you an additional reduction of \$5.00 on your fee.
Consultation and all Communications Strictly Confidential. Office
Hours—9 to 12, 1 to 5, Evening—7 to 8, Sunday—9 to 1 only.
Write or call on
Near Corner Main and Calhoun, West Fort Wayne, Ind.
of Transfer Station **DR. HARDMAN** 111 West Main
Street.

**A Few
Holiday
Suggestions**

THE DEL. ELECTRIC CURLING IRON is very
popular for producing marcel curl and pompadour
effects. The heater is contained within the iron,
thus insuring absolute cleanliness, and the cord
attaches to any lamp socket in hotels and resi-
dences. Price, complete, \$2.75.
ELECTRIC HEATING PADS are far superior to
the obsolete hot water bottle, being soft, flexible,
perfectly sanitary, and light in weight. Price,
\$7.00.
ELECTRIC TOASTERS attach to any lighting
fixture, and will be found very useful in preparing
warm toast for breakfast quickly on the dining
table. There is no more useful electrical device
than this made. For excellence for toasting water
crackers as wanted. Price, ready to attach, \$1.00.
ELECTRIC PERCOLATORS—This method ex-
tracts the delicious flavor from the coffee without
the harmful ingredients. No alcohol to spill on
highly polished tables, and cost of operation is less
than alcohol. Price, ready to attach to any socket,
\$12.00.
ELECTRIC IRON can be carried in the traveling
bag and will heat quickly by simply attaching to
lighting socket. No cleaning or waxing, stays hot
as long as desired. Price, each, \$4.75 and up.
ELECTRIC CHAFING DISH is always ready.
Nothing to fill and nothing to spill. Cost of
operation less than for alcohol, and all cooking is
far more simple and certain. These chafing dishes
come in a number of beautiful varieties and styles
and vary in price from \$10.00 up.

**Notice to
Subscribers**
DO you get THE SENTINEL
before 6 p. m.?
DO you get it regularly?
DO you find it in readable
condition?
DO you receive courteous
treatment at the hands of the
carrier?
DOES he carry change when
collecting?
DOES he consult your con-
venience in placing your paper
where you can readily find it?
IF the carrier fails in any re-
spect mentioned above, you are
being imposed upon and THE
SENTINEL should know about
it at once.
IF your paper fails to arrive
on time, or not at all, call 173,
either phone, after 6 p. m. and
THE SENTINEL will be sent to
you by special Red Line mes-
senger.
IF the carrier fails in any
other respect call 173, either
phone, at any time and the car-
rier will be called to account.
IN case of removal always
notify THE SENTINEL, which
will assure prompt delivery of
the paper at your new address.

COAL AND WOOD.
—Best Grades of Coal—
Coke, Charcoal, Wood and
Kindling at
Fort Wayne Coal Co.
Phones 1082 and 1000.
WEIGHTS GUARANTEED.

FOR HIGH-GRADE
Pocahontas & Domestic Coal
and the best dry wood call up the
DUNN COAL COMPANY
We Handle Only the Best.
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COAL, WOOD AND FEED.
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CALL AND SEE OUR COAL
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PROMPT ATTENTION.
Jackson St., and Nickel Plate
Ry. Both Phones 554.

OLDS COAL COMPANY
Best Domestic Coals in the City.
RED ASH ANTHRACITE
Jet Black Chunks, Unequalled for
Cook Stoves and Open Grates.
HOME PHONE 6034.

Wm. Kaough Coal Co.
COAL, COKE, WOOD, ETC.
Yards at Lake Shore tracks,
west of Wells St.
—PHONE 502—

W. F. HORNBERGER,
—Dealer in—
Coal, Wood, Kindling,
COKE AND CHARCOAL.
Coal Promptly Delivered.
1431 Wall St. Home Phone 677

Handsome line of Mission
Rockers at
**THE FAPE FURNITURE
CO.** 11-7-tf

Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co. 614-616 HARRISON ST.
PHONE 2696.



Xmas Shopping Time Is Here

IT'S not a minute too soon to begin Christmas shopping. The wise early buyer secures choice of complete stocks—the gathering of Christmas gifts is done leisurely, pleasantly and profitably. The all important question of "what to give" is easily answered here. This store is a treasure house of attractive things for gifts. Gifts useful, gifts ornamental, gifts suitable for all ages are here in lavish profusion. Let us help you with the gift problem.



FANCY GOODS

Their name is legion. You'll find them all through the store. Beautiful and attractive gifts, useful and ornamental.

Fancy Linens, Pin Cushions, Sofa Pillows, Hand Painted Novelties, Pictures, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Comb and Brush Sets, Leather Bags, Jewelry, Fancy Metal Novelties, Work Baskets, Fancy Box Stationery, Toilet Articles, Mirrors, Shaving Sets, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Smoking Sets, and a Host of Other Pretty Gift Goods.

THERE WAS A TIME

When the useful gift goods were pushed back to give prominence to the trinkety stocks. It's different now. People who think it is a sin to spend money except for useful things will find many gift thoughts in our stocks of Dress Goods, Silks, Linens, Cloaks, Suits, Furs, Blankets, Rugs, Curtains, etc. There is no question of the acceptableness of a useful gift for the home or person.

HOLIDAY GLOVES

Gloves as a gift are always acceptable. When in doubt give gloves—it's an easy way out of the Christmas gift proposition—but give good gloves. Our stock offers for your selection the best gloves from the best makers. Kid gloves for women starting at \$1.00, then \$1.50, \$2.00 and up to \$4.50 a pair. Silk lined Kid and Mocha Gloves for men and women, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 a pair. Warm Gloves and Mittens for men, women and children.

A pretty glove box to add to their giveableness.

MEN'S FIXINGS

Isn't it hard to buy something for a man? We can help you, as our men's furnishing department is full of happy suggestions in the way of gifts for men.

The newest silks fashioned into correct styles in neckwear
Fancy Suspenders in holiday boxes.....25c and 50c
Men's Mufflers—a liberal showing of excellent values.....\$1.00 up
Men's Shirts, the perfect-fitting kind; plain and fancy.....\$1.00 and \$1.50
Men's Night Shirts, well made of generous size.....50c, 75c, \$1
Men's Hosiery in every good grade; plain and fancy.....25c, 50c and up

DOLLS

We want the children with us; so we have promised for the little ones a beautiful assortment of the famous Kistner Dolls. Dolls that will make little hearts jump for joy.

DOROTHY DAINTY

That is the name given the new fashion in Ribbons for little girls. They are put up in exquisite boxes and consist of one sash and two hair ribbons to match. Something prettier and better in quality than you have ever seen before and not high-priced.

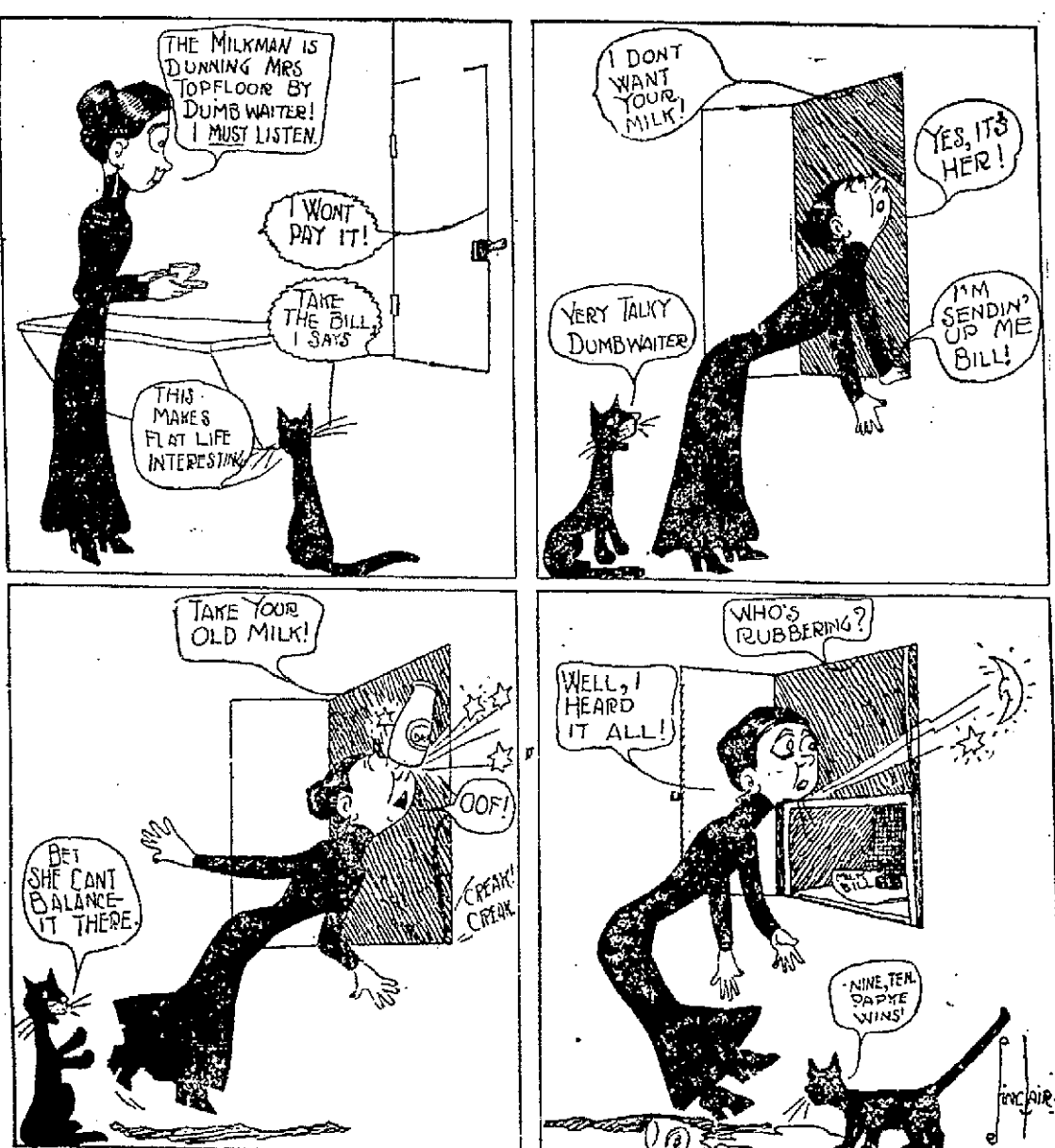
HOLIDAY UMBRELLAS

Can you think of anything better than a good Umbrella for a gift? They are a handy thing to have around, for when one is needed it is needed badly and they have a habit of changing owners frequently. If your gift thoughts turn umbrellaward we can show you a splendid assortment with serviceable covers and handles from the simple boxwood to the most elaborate creation of gold, silver and pearl. The price range is wide—\$1.00 to \$15.00—with many prices between.

Do Not Fail to Visit Our China, Glassware, Carpet and Rug Departments on Third Floor

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

Neighborly Miss Nosey



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OPEN WAR AGAINST THE SHOPPING EXCURSION

Merchants to Make Appeal to Railroads—Endorse Mr. Hoffman.

War on the low-rate shopping excursions to Chicago was declared by the Retail Merchants' association at its meeting Monday evening in a discussion in which it was declared that the policy of the railroads in this matter is injurious to the business of the Fort Wayne merchants. As the outcome of the matter a committee was named to ask the railroads to discontinue the rates. This committee is composed of Col. D. N. Foster, W. R. Seavey, I. Freilburger, Nate Beadell and E. C. Shell. There are intimations that the roads which accede to the request of the merchants may profit in the matter of freight shipments.

Mr. Hoffman Endorsed.

The association, while adhering to its principle of non-participation in partisan politics, adopted a resolution endorsing the candidacy of Edward G. Hoffman for United States senator. It was explained that a democrat would most surely be elected, and the Fort Wayne merchants favor a Fort Wayne man as against all others. The preamble and resolution, introduced by W. R. Seavey, were adopted as follows:

"It is the sense of this meeting, that inasmuch as the retail merchants have organized with the distinct understanding that we are to act fairly on all propositions which come before us but not mingle in politics, and that we are mutually interested in the success and welfare of Fort Wayne citizens, we therefore offer the following resolution:

"Whereas, A United States senator is about to be elected to succeed Senator Hemenway; and
"Whereas, Edward G. Hoffman, of Fort Wayne, is candidate for that position; and
"Whereas, We believe that his elec-

tion would be the furtherance of a clean and just legislation; and
"Whereas, We have confidence in his ability and efficiency to perform the duties of the office to which he aspires;
"Now, therefore, we, the Merchants' association, do hereby heartily endorse Mr. Hoffman's election to the United States senate, and earnestly recommend his candidacy to the Indiana assembly."

State Convention Delegates. Delegates to the state convention of merchants to be held at Indianapolis next month were named by President Marx Dukes as follows: D. N. Foster, W. R. Seavey, C. M. Mills, L. J. Libbing, W. C. Schuler, E. H. Helmer, Marx Dukes. Alternates—L. E. Heiney, E. C. Shell, L. Heilbroner, C. J. Golden, A. C. Brase, I. Freilburger, H. Hartman.

A number of other matters were discussed informally, but no action was taken.

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

Mr. Meyer says that he believes Zemo and Zemoine are the most honest and successful remedies they have ever sold for the cure of Eczema, Pimples, Dandruff, Blackheads, Piles, Tetter, Ringworm, Cuts, Sores, and all disease of the skin and scalp. See display and photos of cures at the drug store.

Buy your boy's next suit at our store. Our children's department on second floor is a busy place these days.

PATTERSON-FLETCHER CO.

See our Christmas Post Cards. Jones Kodak store. 7-5t

NOTICE!

Electric light bills are now due. Discount will not be allowed after the 10th inst. Office open evenings of 9th and 10th until 9 p. m. Please bring contract number. 7-3t

I have gilt edge investments in Local Bonds and Local Stocks and Mortgage Loans.

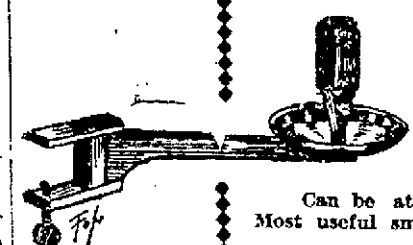
C. F. PFIEFFER, Bass Block.

Deposit with us and receive
4 PER CENT. INTEREST
ON YOUR MONEY

Commercial Bank

817 Calhoun St. Ft. Wayne, Ind.

A Christmas Novelty For Your Man



An Ash Tray, Cigar Holder and Match Box combined.

Can be attached to any chair or table. Most useful smoker's article made.

PRICE 90c

FOX BROS. & CO.

E. F. Sites, D. D. S.

—DENTIST—
FORT WAYNE, IND.
112 W. Wayne St., 4 doors west of Calhoun St.

JAMES E. GRAHAM
Lawyer and Notary Public,
—and—

JOHN M. EVANS,
Real Estate and General Insurance
Agency. Phone 615. Room 26.
Bank Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Sentinel Want Ads Pay

A. HATTERSLEY & SON

PLUMBERS, STEAM

AND GAS FITTERS.

208-212 E. MAIN ST. Fort Wayne.

DR. RANKE
FT. WAYNE, IND.

207 Washington Boulevard West.
Practice Limited to Diseases of the
EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT.
Glasses Adjusted.

WE FRAME PICTURES CHEAP

We have lots of picture moulding and it is in our way and we want to get it out of the store. So, from now on till January 1st we will frame pictures for half prices. Come in and see us. THE WAYNE PAINT AND WALL PAPER CO., 714 Barr St.

F. H. TREEP, Prop.

Painting, Wall Paper, Tinting and Paper Hanging.

DR. S. H. HAVICE

Practice Limited to Diseases of
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.

Office Hours From 8 to 12; 1 to 5 P. M.
and 7 to 9 P. M.
OFFICE PHONE, 232; RESIDENCE, 1117
180 West Wayne Street.



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SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS

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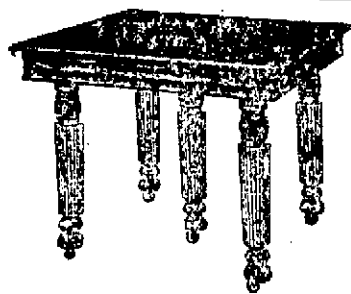
Why try to keep house without the furniture you need to make the home cozy, attractive and comfortable. When you can have what you want and pay a little each week.



THREE ROOM OUTFIT COMPLETE

Three rooms beautifully and completely furnished. Everything complete except kitchen. Look closely into this great bargain. If you want an outfit like this we will save you 25 per cent.

We pay particular attention to helping newly married people get started to housekeeping. Those who are just married or about to be married should be sure to come here for their outfits. There is no keener enjoyment for you than to go through this great stock which comprises everything you will need. You see the many different makes of each necessity—the innumerable articles of neat design that help make the house a home. Study, compare and when your selections are made you know you have bought them for the lowest possible price.

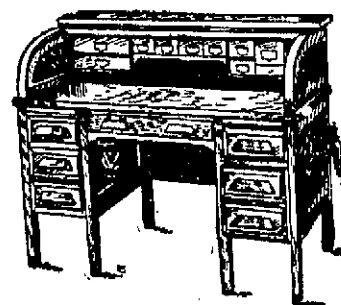


A well made, substantial, extra finished Oak Dining Table.

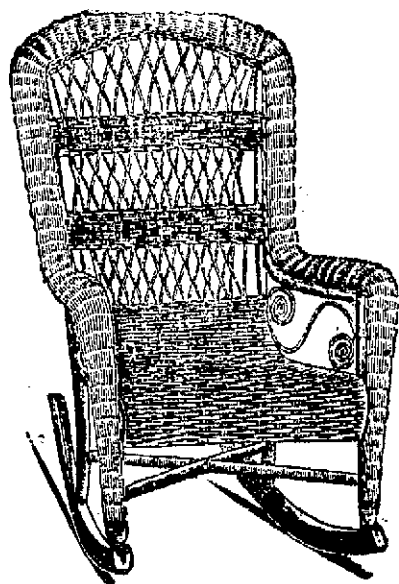
Solid top and legs. A bargain at the cut price of

A large assortment of Dining Tables, round and square; all finishes and every one priced low during this December Sale.

Everything in this department priced so low that all will be closed out during the month. It will pay you to select what you will need for spring and have it laid aside. We were particularly fortunate in buying our Carpets and Rugs and can offer you astonishing values. A wide variety of styles and weaves. A huge stock of new Rugs.



REED ROCKERS



Are in constant demand. Wiry, yielding, comfortable, strong and durable—yet light in weight. Easily carried from room to room. Here is a big, strong, handsome Reed Rocker—an exceedingly good chair for

Special attention called to individual requirements in Floor Coverings and Draperies. A pleasure to show goods to particular people.



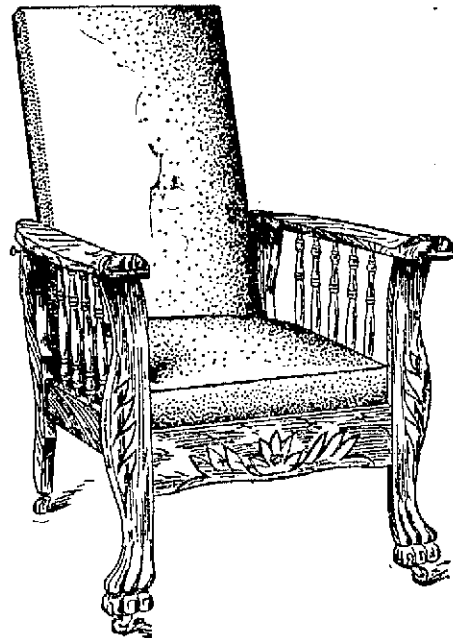
Carpets of every kind, and all are cut in price. We have some excellent values in Brussels, Velvets and Tapestries.

Carpets Sold During This Sale

This is an Expense Well Worth Saving

A Morris Chair is an ever welcome Christmas Gift

This fine Morris Chair in Oak or Mahogany finish. Full springs, wide seat; best upholstery. A guaranteed chair. Price

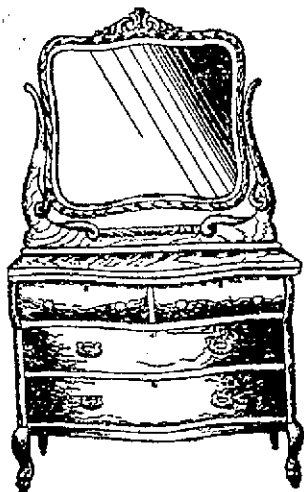


Look through our big stock of Morris Chairs. We have them in all styles and prices. You save on every chair.

Odd Dressers, Chiffoniers, Commodes, Beds, Bed Room Chairs . . .

This is your chance to get that odd piece of Bed-room Furniture that you have needed so long.

Deep cuts on all these.



This Massive Dresser

In Oak or Mahogany finish. Heavy plate mirror; swell front; large drawers. A beautiful and useful bed-room piece. Worth almost double what we ask for it. Price—

1124 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne



(Continued from Page One.)

ment to come to the relief of the money market by purchases or redemptions of United States bonds; by increasing deposits in national banks; by stimulating additional issues of national bank notes, and by facilitating importations from abroad of gold. Our imperfect currency system has made these proceedings necessary, and they were effective until the monetary disturbance in the fall of 1907 immensely increased the difficulty of ordinary methods of relief. By the middle of November the available working balance in the treasury had been reduced to approximately \$5,000,000. Clearing house associations throughout the country had been obliged to resort to the expedient of issuing clearing house certificates, to be used as money. In this emergency it was determined to invite subscriptions for \$50,000,000 Panama canal bonds, and \$100,000,000 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness authorized by the act of June 13, 1898. It was proposed to re-deposit in the national banks the proceeds of these issues, and to permit their use as a basis for additional circulating notes of national banks. The moral effect of this procedure was so great that it was necessary to issue only \$24,631,980 of the Panama canal bonds and \$15,436,500 of the certificates of indebtedness.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to September 30, 1908, the balance between the net ordinary receipts and the net ordinary expenses of the government showed a surplus in the four years 1902, 1903, 1906 and 1907, and a deficit in the years 1904, 1905, 1908 and a fractional part of the fiscal year 1909. The net result was a surplus of \$99,283,413.61. The financial operations of the government during this period, based upon these differences between receipts and expenditures, resulted in a net reduction of the interest-bearing debt of the United States from \$987,141,040 to \$897,253,990, notwithstanding that there had been two sales of Panama canal bonds amounting in the aggregate to \$54,631,980, and an issue of 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness under the act of June 13, 1898, amounting to \$15,436,500. Refunding operations of the treasury department under the act of March 14, 1900, resulted in the conversion into 2 per cent consols of 1930 of \$200,309,400 bonds bearing higher rates of interest. A decrease of \$8,687,956 in the annual interest charge resulted from these operations.

In short, during the seven years and three months there has been a net surplus of nearly one hundred millions of receipts over expenditures, a reduction of the interest-bearing debt by ninety millions, in spite of the extraordinary expense of the Panama canal, and a saving of nearly nine millions on the annual interest charge. This is an exceedingly satisfactory showing, especially in view of the fact that during this period the nation has never hesitated to undertake any expenditure that it regarded as necessary. There have been no new taxes and no increases of taxes; on the contrary some taxes have been taken off; there has been a reduction of taxation.

CORPORATIONS

As regards the great corporations engaged in interstate business, and especially the railroads, I can only repeat what I have already said and again said in my message to the congress. I believe that the interstate clause of the constitution of the United States has complete and paramount right to control all agencies of interstate commerce, and I believe that the national government alone can exercise this right with wisdom and effectiveness so as both to secure justice from, and to do justice to, the great corporations which are the most important factors in modern business. I believe that it is worse than folly to attempt to prohibit all combinations as is done by the Sherman anti-trust law, because such a law can be enforced only imperfectly and unequally, and its enforcement works almost as much hardship as good. I strongly advocate that instead of an unwise effort to prohibit all combinations, there shall be substituted a law which shall expressly permit combinations which are in the interest of the public, but shall at the same time give to some agency of the national government full power of control and supervision over them. One of the chief features of this control should be securing entire publicity in all matters which the public has a right to know, and furthermore, the power, not by judicial but by executive action, to prevent or put a stop to every form of improper favoritism or other wrongdoing.

The railroads of the country should be put completely under the interstate commerce commission and removed from the domain of the anti-trust law. The power of the commission should be made thoroughgoing, so that it could exercise complete supervision and control over the issue of securities as well as over the raising and lowering of rates. As regards rates, at least, this power should be summary. The power to investigate the financial operations and accounts of the railroads has been one of the most valuable features in recent legislation. Power to make combinations and traffic National agreements should be explicitly conferred upon the railroads, the permission of the commission being first gained and the combination or agreement being published in all its

details. In the interest of the public the representatives of the public should have complete power to see that the railroads do their duty by the public, and as a matter of course this power should also be exercised so as to see that no injustice is done to the railroads. The shareholders, the employees and the shippers all have interests that must be regarded. It is to the interest of all of them that no swindling stock speculation should be allowed, and that there should be no improper issuance of securities. The guiding intelligence necessary for the successful building and successful management of railroads should receive ample remuneration; but no man should be allowed to make money in connection with railroads out of fraudulent over-capitalization and kludged stock-gambling performances; there must be no defrauding of investors, oppression of the farmers and business men who ship freight, or callous disregard of the rights and needs of the employees. In addition to this the interests of the shareholders, of the employees and of the shippers should all be guarded as against one another. To give any one of them undue and improper consideration is to do injustice to the others. Rates must be made as low as is compatible with giving proper returns to all the employees of the railroad, from the highest to the lowest, and proper returns to the shareholders; but they must not, for instance, be reduced in such fashion as to necessitate a cut in the wages of the employees or the abolition of the proper and legitimate profits of honest shareholders.

Telegraph and telephone companies engaged in interstate business should be put under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission.

It is very earnestly to be wished that our people, through their representatives, should act in this matter. It is hard to say whether necessary for most damage to the people to act country at large would come from entire failure on the part of the public to supervise and control the actions of the great corporations, or from the exercise of the necessary governmental power in a way which would do injustice and wrong to the corporations. Both the preachers of an unrestricted individualism, and the preachers of an oppression which would deny to able men of business the just reward of their initiative and business sagacity, are advocating policies that would be fraught with the gravest harm to the whole country. To permit every lawless capitalist, every law-defying corporation, to take any action, no matter how iniquitous, in the effort to secure an improper profit and to build up privilege, would be ruinous to the republic and would mark the abandonment of the effort to secure in the industrial world the spirit of democratic fair-dealing. On the other hand, to attack these wrongs in that spirit of demagoguery which can see wrong only when committed by the man of wealth, and is dumb and blind in the presence of wrong committed against men of property or by men of no property, is exactly as evil as corruptly to defend the wrongdoing of men of wealth. The war we wage must be waged against misconduct, against wrongdoing wherever it is found; and we must stand heartily for the rights of every decent man, whether he be a man of great wealth or a man who earns his livelihood as a wage-worker or a tiller of the soil.

It is to the interest of all of us that there should be a premium put upon individual initiative and individual capacity, and an ample reward for the great intelligence and recting intelligences. Demagogues, alone competent to manage the great business operations of today. It is well to keep in mind that exactly as the anarchist is the worst enemy of liberty and the reactionary the worst enemy of order, so the men who defend the rights of property have most to fear from the wrongdoers of great wealth, and the men who are championing popular rights have most to fear from the demagogues who in the name of popular rights would do wrong to and oppress honest business men, honest men of wealth; for the success of either type of wrongdoer necessarily invites a violent reaction against the cause the wrongdoer nominally upholds. In point of danger to the nation there is nothing to choose between on the one hand the corrupt, the bribe-giver, the bribe-taker, the man who employs his great talent to swindle his fellow-citizens on a large scale, and on the other hand, the preacher of class hatred, the man who, whether from ignorance or from willingness to sacrifice his country to his ambition, persuades well-meaning but wrong-headed men to try to destroy the instruments upon which prosperity mainly rests. Let each group of men beware of and guard against the shortcomings to which that group is itself most liable. Too often we see the business community in a spirit of unhealthy class consciousness deplore the effort to hold to account under the law the wealthy men who in their management of great corporations, whether railroads, street railways, or other industrial enterprises, have behaved in a way that revolts the conscience of the plain, decent people. Such an attitude can not be condemned too severely, for men of property should recognize that they jeopardize the rights of property when they fail heartily to join in the effort to do away with the abuses of wealth. On the other hand, those who advocate proper control on behalf of the public, through the state, of these great corporations, and of the wealth engaged on a giant scale in business operations, must ever keep in mind that unless they do scrupulously justice to the corporation, unless they permit ample profit, and cordially encourage capable men of business so long as they act with honesty, they are striking at the root of our national well-being; for in the long run, under the

mere pressure of national distress, the people as a whole would probably go back to the reign of an unrestricted individualism rather than submit to a control by the state so drastic and so foolish, conceived in a spirit of such unreasonable and narrow hostility to wealth, as to prevent business operations from being profitable, and therefore to bring ruin upon the entire business community, and ultimately upon the entire body of citizens.

The opposition to government control of these great corporations makes its most effective effort in the shape of an appeal to the old doctrine of states' rights. Of States' Rights sincere men who now believe in unrestricted individualism in business, just as there were formerly many sincere men who believed in slavery—that is, in the unrestricted right of an individual to own another individual. These men do not by themselves have great weight, however. The effective fight against adequate government control and supervision of individual, and especially of corporate, wealth engaged in interstate business is chiefly done under cover, and especially under cover of an appeal to states' rights. It is not at all infrequent to read in the same speech a denunciation of predatory wealth fostered by special privilege and defiant of both the public welfare and law of the land, and a denunciation of centralization in the central government of the power to deal with this centralized and organized wealth. Of course the policy set forth in such twin denunciations amounts to absolutely nothing, for the first half is nullified by the second half. The chief reason, among the many sound and compelling reasons, that led to the formation of the national government, was the absolute need that the union, and not the several states, should deal with interstate and foreign commerce; and the power to deal with interstate commerce was granted absolutely and plenarily to the central government and was exercised completely as regards the only instruments of interstate commerce known in those days—the waterways, the highroads, as well as the partnerships of individuals who then conducted all of what business there was. Interstate commerce is now chiefly conducted by railroads; and the great corporation has supplanted the mass of small partnerships or individuals. The proposal to make the national government supreme over, and therefore to give it complete control over, the railroads and other instruments of interstate commerce is merely a proposal to carry out to the letter one of the prime purposes, if not the prime purpose, for which the constitution was founded. It does not represent centralization. It represents merely the acknowledgment of the patent fact that centralization has already come in business. If this irresponsible outside business power is to be controlled in the interest of the general public it can only be controlled in one way; by giving adequate power of control to the one sovereignty capable of exercising such power—the national government. Forty or fifty separate state governments can not exercise that power over corporations doing business in most or all of them; first, because they absolutely lack the authority to deal with interstate business in any form; and second, because of the inevitable conflict of authority sure to arise in the effort to enforce different kinds of state regulation, often inconsistent with one another and sometimes oppressive in themselves. Such divided authority can not regulate commerce with wisdom and effect. The central government is the only power which, without oppression, can nevertheless thoroughly and adequately control and supervise the large corporations. To abandon the effort for national control means to abandon the effort for all adequate control and yet to render likely continual bursts of action by state legislatures, which can not achieve the purpose sought for, but which can do a great deal of damage to the corporation without conferring any real benefit on the public.

I believe that the more far-sighted corporations are themselves coming to recognize the unwisdom of the violent hostility they have displayed during the last few years to regulation and control by the national government of combinations engaged in interstate business. The truth is that we who believe in this movement of asserting and exercising a genuine control, in the public interest, over these great corporations have to contend against two sets of enemies, who, though nominally opposed to one another, are really allies in preventing a proper solution of the problem. There are, first, the big corporation men, and the extreme individualists among business men, who genuinely believe in utterly unregulated business—that is, in the reign of plutocracy; and second, the men who, being blind to the economic movements of the day, believe in a movement of repression rather than of regulation of corporations, and who denounce both the power of the railroads and the exercise of the federal power which alone can really control the railroads.

Those who believe in efficient national control, on the other hand, do not in the least object to combinations; do not in the least object to concentration in business administration. On the contrary, they favor both, with the all important proviso that there shall be such publicity about their workings, and such thorough control over them, as to insure their being in the interest, and not against the interest, of the general public. We do not object to the concentration of wealth and administration; but we do believe in the distribution of the wealth in profits to

the real owners, and in securing to the public the full benefit of the concentrated administration. We believe that with concentration in administration there can come both the advantage of a large ownership and of a more equitable distribution of profits, and at the same time a better service to the commonwealth. We believe that the administration should be for the benefit of the many; and that greed and rascality, practiced on a large scale, should be punished as relentlessly as if practiced on a small scale.

We do not for a moment believe that the problem will be solved by any short and easy method. The solution will come only by pressing various concurrent remedies.

No Short Some of these remedies must lie outside the domain of all government. Some must lie outside the domain of the federal government. But there is legislation which the federal government alone can enact and which is absolutely vital in order to secure the attainment of our purpose. Many laws are needed. There should be regulation by the national government of the great interstate corporations, including a simple method of account keeping, publicity, supervision of the issue of securities, abolition of robates and of special privileges. There should be short time franchises for all corporations engaged in public business; including the corporations which get power from water rights. There should be national as well as state guardianship of mines and forests. The labor legislation hereinafter referred to should concurrently be enacted into law.

To accomplish this, means of course a certain increase in the use of—not the creation of—power, by the central government. The power already existing; it does not have to be created; the only question is whether it shall be used or left idle—and meanwhile the corporations over which the power ought to be exercised will not remain idle. Let those who object to this increase in the use of the only power available, the national power, be frank, and admit openly that they propose to abandon any effort to control the great business corporations and to exercise supervision over the accumulation and distribution of wealth; for such supervision and control can only come through this particular kind of increase of power. We no more believe in that empiricism which demands absolutely unrestrained individualism than we do in that empiricism which clamors for a deadening socialism which would destroy all individual initiative and would ruin the country with a completeness that not even an unrestrained individualism itself could achieve. The danger to American democracy lies not in the least in the concentration of administrative power in responsible and accountable hands. It lies in having the power insufficiently concentrated, so that no one can be held responsible to the people for its use. Concentrated power is palpable, visible, responsible, easily reached, quickly held to account. Power scattered through many administrators, many legislators, many men who work behind and through legislators and administrators, is impalpable, is unseen, is irresponsible, can not be reached, can not be held to account. Democracy is in peril wherever the administration of political power is scattered among a variety of men who work in secret, whose very names are unknown to the common people. It is not in peril from any man who derives authority from the people, who exercises it in sight of the people, and who is from time to time compelled to give an account of its exercise to the people.

LABOR

There are many matters affecting labor and the status of the wage-worker to which I should like to draw your attention, but an exhaustive discussion of the problem is not now necessary. This administration is nearing its end; and, moreover, under our form of government the solution of the problem depends upon the action of the states as much as upon the action of the nation. Nevertheless, there are certain considerations which I wish to set before you, because I hope that our people will more and more keep them in mind.

A blind and ignorant resistance to every effort for the reform of abuses and for the readjustment of society to modern industrial conditions represents not true conservatism but an incitement to the wildest radicalism; for wise radicalism and wise conservatism go hand in hand, one bent on progress, the other bent on seeing that no change is made unless in the right direction. I believe in a steady effort, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say in steady efforts in many different directions, to bring about a condition of affairs under which the men who work with hand or with brain, the laborers, the superintendents, the men who produce for the market and the men who find a market for the articles produced, shall own a far greater share than at present of the wealth they produce, and be enabled to invest in the tools and instruments by which all work is carried on. As far as possible I hope to see a frank recognition of the advantages conferred by machinery, organization, and division of labor, accompanied by an effort to bring about a larger share in the ownership by wage-worker of railway, mill, and factory. In farming, this simply means that we wish to see the farmer own his own land; we do not wish to see the farms so large that they become the property of absentee

landlords who farm them by tenants, not yet so small that the farmer becomes like a European peasant. Again, the depositors in our savings banks now number over one-tenth of our entire population. These capitalists, who through the savings banks loan their money to the workers—that is, in many cases to themselves—to carry on their various industries. The more we increase their number, the more we introduce the principles of co-operation into our industry. Every increase in the number of small stockholders in corporations is a good thing, for the same reasons; and where the employees are the stockholders the result is particularly good. Very much of this movement must be outside of anything that can be accomplished by legislation; but legislation can do a good deal. Postal savings banks will make it easy for the poorest to keep their savings in absolute safety. The regulation of the national highways must be such that they shall serve all people with equal justice. Corporate finances must be supervised so as to make it far safer than at present for the man of small means to invest his money in stocks. There must be prohibition of child labor, diminution of woman labor, shortening of hours of all mechanical labor; stock watering should be prohibited, and stock gambling so far as possible discouraged. There should be a progressive inheritance tax on large fortunes. Industrial education should be encouraged. As far as possible we should lighten the burden of taxation on the small man. We should put a premium upon thrift, hard work, and business energy; but these qualities cease to be the main factors in accumulating a fortune long before that fortune reaches a point where it would be seriously affected by any inheritance tax such as I propose. It is eminently right that the nation should fix the terms upon which the great fortunes are inherited. They rarely do good and they often do harm to those who inherit them in their entirety.

The above is the merest sketch, hardly even a sketch in outline, of the reforms for which we should work. But there is one matter with which the congress should deal at this session. There should no longer be any paltering with the question of taking care of the wage-workers who, under our present industrial system, become killed, crippled, or worn out as part of the regular incidents of a given business. The majority of wage-workers must have their right secured for them by state action; but the national government should legislate in thoroughgoing and far-reaching fashion not only for all employees of the national government, but for all persons engaged in interstate commerce. The object sought for could be achieved to a measurable degree, as far as those killed or crippled are concerned, by proper employers' liability laws. As far as concerns those who have been worn out, I call your attention to the fact that definite steps toward providing old-age pensions have been taken in many of our private industries. These may be indefinitely extended through voluntary association and contributory schemes, or through the agency of savings banks, as under the recent Massachusetts plan. To strengthen these practical measures should be our immediate duty; it is not at present necessary to consider the larger and more general governmental schemes that most European governments have found themselves obliged to adopt.

Our present system, or rather no system, works dreadful wrong, and is of benefit to only one class of people—the lawyers. When a workman is injured through no fault of his own, but through the negligence of his employer, he is not an expensive and doubtful lawsuit, but the certainty of relief through immediate administrative action. The number of accidents which result in the death or crippling of wage-workers, in the United States, is simply appalling; in a very few years it runs up a total far in excess of the aggregate of the dead and wounded in any modern war. No academic theory about "freedom of contract" or "constitutional liberty to contract" should be permitted to interfere with this and similar movements. Progress in civilization has everywhere meant a limitation and regulation of contract. I call your especial attention to the bulletin of the bureau of labor which gives a statement of the methods of treating the unemployed in European countries, as this is a subject which in Germany, for instance, is treated in connection with making provision for worn out and crippled workmen.

Pending a thoroughgoing investigation and action there is certain legislation which should be enacted at once. The law, passed at the last session of the congress, granting compensation to certain classes of employees of the government, should be extended to include all employees of the government and should be more liberal in its terms. There is no good ground for the distinction made in the law between those engaged in hazardous occupations and those not so engaged.

If a man is injured or killed in any line of work, it was hazardous in his case. Whether 1 per cent or 10 per cent of those following a given occupation actually suffer injury or death ought not to have any bearing on the question of their receiving compensation. It is a grim logic which says to an injured employee or to the dependents of one killed that he or they are entitled to no compensation because very few people other than he have been injured or killed in that occupation. Perhaps one of the most striking omissions in the law is that it does not embrace peace officers and others whose lives may be sacrificed in enforcing the laws of the United States. The terms of the act providing compensation should be made more liberal than in the present act. A year's compensation is not adequate for a wage-earner's family in the event of his death by accident in the course of his employment. And in the event of death occurring, say, ten or eleven months after the accident, the family would only receive as compensation the equivalent of one or two months' earnings. In this respect the generosity of the United States toward its employees compares most unfavorably with that of every country in Europe—even the poorest.

The terms of the act are also a hardship in prohibiting payment in cases where the accident is in any way due to the negligence of the employee. Terms of Act of the employee are Hardship. It is inevitable that daily familiarity with danger will lead men to take chances that can be construed into negligence. So well is this recognized that in practically all countries in the civilized world, except the United States, only a great degree of negligence acts as a bar to securing compensation. Probably in no other respect is our legislation, both state and national, so far behind practically the entire civilized world as in the matter of liability and compensation for accidents in industry. It is humiliating that at European international congresses on accidents the United States should be singled out as the most belated among the nations in respect to employers' liability legislation. This government is itself a large employer of labor, and in its dealings with its employees it should set a standard in this country which would place it on a par with the most progressive countries in Europe. The laws of the United States in this respect and the laws of European countries have been summarized in a recent bulletin of the bureau of labor, and no American who reads this summary can fail to be struck by the great contrast between our practices and theirs—a contrast not in any sense to our credit.

The congress should without further delay pass a model employers' liability law for the District of Columbia. The employers' liability act recently declared unconstitutional, on account of apparently including in its provisions employees engaged in intrastate commerce as well as those engaged in interstate commerce, has been held by the local courts to be still in effect so far as its provisions apply to the District of Columbia. There should be no ambiguity on this point. If there is any doubt on the subject, the law should be re-enacted with special reference to the District of Columbia. This act, however, applies only to employees of common carriers. In all other occupations the liability law of the district is the old common law. The severity and injustice of the common law in this matter has been in some degree or another modified in the majority of our states, and the only jurisdiction under the exclusive control of the congress should be ahead and not behind the states of the Union in this respect. A comprehensive employers' liability law should be passed for the District of Columbia.

I renew my recommendation made in a previous message that half-holidays be granted during summer to all wage-workers in government employ. I also renew my recommendation that the principle of the eight-hour day should be rapidly and as far as practicable be extended to the entire work being carried on by the government; the present law should be amended to embrace contracts on those public works which the present wording of the act seems to exclude.

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THE COURTS

I most earnestly urge upon the congress the duty of increasing the totally inadequate salaries now given to our judges. On the whole there is no body of public servants who do as valuable work, nor whose moneyed reward is so inadequate compared to their work. Beginning with the supreme court the judges should have their salaries doubled. It is not befitting the dignity of the nation that its most honored public servants should be paid sums so small compared to what they would earn in private life that the performance of public service by them implies an exceedingly heavy pecuniary sacrifice.

It is earnestly to be desired that some method should be devised for doing away with the long delays which now obtain in the administration of justice, and which operate with peculiar severity against persons of small means, and favor only the very criminals whom it is most desirable to punish. These long delays in the final decisions of cases make in the aggregate a crying evil; and a remedy should be devised. Much of this intolerable delay is due to improper regard paid to technicalities which are a mere baffle to justice. In some noted recent cases this over-regard for technicalities has resulted in a striking denial of justice, and flagrant wrong to the body politic.

At the last election certain leaders of organized labor made a violent and sweeping attack upon the entire judiciary of the country, an attack couched in such terms as to include the most upright, honest, and broad-minded judges, no less than those of narrower mind and more restricted outlook. It was the kind of attack admirably fitted to prevent any successful attempt to reform abuses of the judiciary, because it gave the champions of the unjust judge their eagerly desired opportunity to shift their ground into a championship of just judges who were unjustly assailed. Last year, before the house

committee on the judiciary, these same labor leaders formulated their demands, specifying the bill that contained them, refusing all compromise, stating they wished the principle of that bill or nothing. They insisted on a provision that in a labor dispute no injunction should issue except to protect a property right, and specifically provided that the right to carry on business should not be construed as a property right; and in a second provision their bill made legal in a labor dispute any act or agreement by or between two or more persons that would not have been unlawful if done by a single person. In other words, this bill legalized blacklisting and boycotting in every form, legalizing, for instance, those forms of the secondary boycott which the anthracite coal strike commission so unreservedly condemned; while the right to carry on business was explicitly taken out from under that protection which the law throws over property. The demand was made that there should be trial by jury in contempt cases, thereby most seriously impairing the authority of the courts. All this represented a course of policy which, if carried out, would mean the enthronement of class privilege in its crudest and most brutal form, and the destruction of one of the most essential functions of the judiciary in all civilized lands.

The violence of the crusade for this legislation, and its complete failure, illustrate two truths which it is essential our people should learn. In the first place, they ought to teach the Crusade and workingman, the laborer, the wageworker, that by demanding what is improper and impossible he plays into the hands of his foes. Such a crude and vicious attack upon the courts, even if it were temporarily successful, would inevitably in the end hand the great mass of citizens together, forcing them to stand by all the judges, competent and incompetent alike, rather than to see the wheels of justice stopped. A movement of this kind can ultimately result in nothing but damage to those in whose behalf it is nominally undertaken. This is a most healthy truth, which it is wise for all our people to learn. Any movement based on that class hatred which at times assumes the name of "class consciousness" is certain ultimately to fail, and if it temporarily succeeds, to do far-reaching damage. "Class consciousness," where it is merely another name for the odious vice of class selfishness, is equally noxious whether in an employer's association or in a workingman's association. The movement in questions was one in which the appeal was made to all workmen to vote primarily, not as American citizens, but as individuals of a certain class in society. Such an appeal in the first place revolts the more high-minded and far-sighted among the persons to whom it is addressed, and in the second place tends to arouse a strong antagonism among all other classes of citizens, whom it therefore tends to unite against the very organization on whose behalf it is issued. The result is therefore unfortunate from every standpoint. This healthy truth, by the way, will be learned by the socialists if they ever succeed in establishing in this country an important national party based on such class consciousness and selfish class interest.

The wage-workers, the workingmen, the laboring men of the country by the way in which they repudiated the effort to get them to cast their votes in response to an appeal to class hatred, have emphasized their sound patriotism and Americanism. The whole country has cause to feel pride in this attitude of sturdy independence, in this uncompromising insistence upon acting simply as good citizens, as good Americans, without regard to fancied—and improper—class interests. Such an attitude is an object lesson in good citizenship to the entire nation. But the extreme reactionaries, the persons who blind themselves to the wrongs now and they committed by the courts on laboring men, should also think seriously as to what such a movement as this portends. The Mr. Taft judges who have shown themselves able and will-vigilant to check the dishonest activity of the very rich man who works inequity by the mismanagement of corporations, who have shown themselves alert to do justice to the wageworker, and sympathetic with the needs of the mass of our people, so that the dweller in the tenement houses, the man who practices a dangerous trade, the man who is crushed by excessive hours of labor, feel that their needs are understood by the courts—these judges are the real bulwark of the courts; these judges, the judges of the stamp of the president-elect, who have been fearless in opposing labor when it has gone wrong, but fearless also in holding to strict account corporations that work inequity, and far-sighted in seeing that the workingman gets his rights, are the men of all others to whom we owe it that the appeal for such violent and mistaken legislation has fallen on deaf ears, that the agitation for its passage proved to be without substantial basis. The courts are jeopardized primarily by the action of these federal and state judges who show inability or unwillingness to put a stop to the wrongdoing of very rich men under modern industrial conditions, and inability or unwillingness to give relief to men of small means or wage-workers who are crushed down by these modern industrial conditions; who, in other words, fail to understand and apply the needed remedies for the new and highly complex social and industrial civilization which has grown up in the last half century.

The rapid changes in our social and industrial life which have attended this rapid growth have made it necessary that, in applying to concrete cases the great rule of right laid down in our constitution, there should be a full understanding of the conditions to which the new conditions to which the rules are to be applied. What would have been an infringement upon liberty half a century ago may be the necessary safeguard of liberty today. What would have been an injury to property then may be necessary to the enjoyment of property now. Every judicial decision involves two terms—one, an interpretation of the law; the other, the understanding of the facts to which it is to be applied. The great mass of our judicial officers are, I believe, alive to these changes of conditions which so materially affect the performance of their judicial duties. Our judicial system is sound and effective at core, and it remains, and must ever be maintained, as the safeguard of those principles of liberty and justice which stand at the foundation of American institutions; for, as Burke finely said, when liberty and justice are separated, neither is safe. There are, however, some members of the judicial body who have lagged behind in their understanding of these great and vital changes in the body politic, whose minds have never been opened to the new applications of the old principles made necessary by the new conditions. Judges of this stamp do lasting harm by their decisions, because they convince poor men in need of protection that the courts of the land are profoundly ignorant of and out of sympathy with their needs, and profoundly indifferent or hostile to any proposed remedy. To such men it seems a cruel mockery to have any court decide against them on the ground that it desires to preserve "liberty" in a purely technical form, by withholding liberty in any real and constructive sense. It is desirable that the legislative body should possess, and wherever necessary exercise, the power to determine whether in a given case employers and employees are not in an equal footing, so that the necessities of the latter compel them to submit to such exactions as to hours and conditions of labor as unduly to tax their strength; and only mischief can result when such determination is upset on the ground that there must be no "interference with the liberty to contract"—often a merely academic "liberty," the exercise of which is the negation of real liberty.

There are certain decisions by various courts which have been exceedingly detrimental to the rights of wage-workers. This is true of all the decisions that decide that men and women are by of the constitution "guaranteed their liberty" to contract to enter a dangerous occupation, or to work an undesirable or improper number of hours, or to work in unhealthy surroundings; and therefore can not recover damages when maimed in that occupation, and can not be forbidden to work what the legislature decides is an excessive number of hours, or to carry on the work under conditions which the legislature decides to be unhealthy. The most dangerous occupations are often the poorest paid and those where the hours of work are longest; and in many cases those who go into them are driven by necessity so great that they have practically no alternative. Decisions such as those alluded to above nullify the legislative effort to protect the wage-workers who must need protection from those employers who take advantage of their grinding need. They halt or hamper the movement for securing better and more equitable conditions of labor. The talk about preserving to the misfortunate beings who make contracts for such service their "liberty" to make them, is either to speak in a spirit of heartless irony or else to show an utter lack of knowledge of the conditions of life among the great masses of our fellow countrymen, a lack which unfits a judge to do good service just as it would unfit any executive or legislative officer.

There is also, I think, ground for the belief that substantial injustice is often suffered by employees in consequence of the custom of courts issuing temporary injunctions without notice to them, and punishing them for contempt of court in instances where, as a matter of fact, they have no knowledge of any proceedings. Outside of organized labor there is a widespread feeling that this system often works great injustice to wage-workers when their efforts to better their working condition result in industrial disputes. A temporary injunction procured ex parte may as a matter of fact have all the effect of a permanent injunction in causing disaster to the wage-workers side in such a dispute. Organized labor is chafing under the unjust restraint which comes from repeated resort to this plan of procedure. Its discontent has been wisely expressed and often improperly expressed, but there is a sound basis for it, and the orderly and law-abiding people of a community would be in a far stronger position for upholding the courts if the undoubtedly existing abuses could be provided against.

Such proposals as those mentioned above as advocated by the extreme labor leaders, contain the vital error of being class legislation of the most offensive kind, and even if enacted into law I believe that the law would be held unconstitutional. Moreover, the labor people are themselves now beginning to invoke the aid of the power of injunction. During the last ten years and within my own knowledge, at least fifty injunctions have been obtained by labor unions in New York city, alone, most

of them being to protect the union label (a "property right"), but some have been obtained for other reasons against employers. The power of injunction is a great equitable remedy, which should on no account be destroyed. But safeguards should be erected against its abuse. I believe that some such provisions as those I advocated a year ago for checking the abuse of the issuance of temporary injunctions should be adopted. In substance, provision should be made that no injunction or temporary restraining order issued otherwise than on notice, except where irreparable injury would otherwise result; and in such case a hearing on the merits of the order should be had within a short fixed period, and, if not then continued after hearing, it should forthwith lapse. Decisions should be rendered immediately, and the chance of delay minimized in every way. Moreover, I believe that the procedure should be sharply defined, and the judge required minutely to state the particulars both of his action and of his reasons therefor, so that the Congress can if it desires examine and investigate the same.

The chief lawmakers in our country may be, and often are, the judges, because they are the final seat of authority. Every time they interpret contract, property, vested rights, due process of law, liberty, they necessarily enact into law parts of a system of social philosophy; and as such interpretation is fundamental, they give direction to all law-making. The decisions of the courts on economic and social questions depend upon their economic and social philosophy; and for the peaceful progress of our people during the twentieth century we shall owe most to those judges who hold to a twentieth century economic and social philosophy and not to a long outgrown philosophy, which was itself the product of primitive economic conditions. Of course a judge's views on progressive social philosophy are entirely second in importance to his possession of a high and fine character; which means the possession of such elementary virtues as honesty, courage, and fairness. The judge who owes his election to pandering to demagogic sentiments or class hatreds and prejudices, and the judge who owes either his election or his appointment to the money or the favor of a great corporation, are alike unworthy to sit on the bench, are like traitors to the people; and no profundity of legal learning, or correctness of abstract conviction on questions of public policy, can serve as an offset to such shortcomings. But it is also true that judges, like executives and legislators, should hold sound views on the questions of public policy which are of vital interest to the people.

The legislators and executives are chosen to represent the people in enacting and administering the laws. The judges are not chosen to represent the people in this sense. Their function is to interpret the laws. The legislators are responsible for the laws; the judges for the spirit in which they interpret and enforce the laws. We stand aloof from the reckless agitators who would make the judges mere plant tools of popular prejudice and passion; and we stand aloof from those equally unwise partisans of reaction and privilege who deny the proposition that, inasmuch as judges are chosen to serve the interests of the whole people, they should strive to find out what those interests are, and so far as they conscientiously can, should strive to give effect to popular conviction when deliberately and duly expressed by the lawmaking body.

The courts are to be highly commended and staunchly upheld when they set their faces against wrong-doing or tyranny by a majority; but they are to be blamed when they fail to recognize under a government like ours the deliberate judgment of the majority as a matter of legitimate policy, when duly expressed by the legislature. Such lawfully expressed and deliberate judgment should be given effect by the courts, save in the extreme and exceptional cases where there has been a clear violation of a constitutional provision. Anything like frivolity or wantonness in upsetting such clearly taken governmental action is a grave offense against the republic. To protect against tyranny, to protect minorities from oppression, to nullify an act committed in a spasm of popular fury, is to render a service to the republic. But for the courts to arrogate to themselves functions which properly belong to the legislative body is all wrong, and in the end works mischief. The people should not be permitted to pardon evil and slipshod legislation on the theory that the court will set it right; they should be taught that the right way to get rid of a bad law is to have the legislature repeal it, and not to have the courts by ingenious hair-splitting nullify it. A law may be unwise and improper; but it should not for these reasons be declared unconstitutional by a strained interpretation, for the result of such action is to take away from the people at large their sense of responsibility and ultimately to destroy their capacity for orderly self

restraint and self government. Under such a popular government as ours, founded on the theory that in the long run the will of the people is supreme, the ultimate safety of the nation can only rest in training and guiding the people so that what they will shall be right, and not in devising means to defeat their will by the technicalities of strained construction.

For many of the shortcomings of justice in our country our people as a whole are themselves to blame, and the judges and juries merely bear their share together with the public as a whole. It is discreditable to us as a people that there should be so many shortcomings in our coming. Men who as public servants have been guilty of corruption, or who have profited by the corruption of public servants. The result is equally unfortunate, whether due to hair-splitting technicalities in the interpretation of law by judges, to sentimentality and class consciousness on the part of juries, or to hysteria and sensationalism in the daily press. For much of this failure of justice no responsibility whatever lies on rich men as such. We who make up the mass of the people can not shift the responsibility from our shoulders. But there is an important part of the failure which has specially to do with inability to hold to proper account men of wealth who behave badly.

The chief breakdown is in dealing with the new relations that arise from the mutualism, the interdependence of our time. Every new social relation begets a new type of wrongdoing—of sin, to use an old-fashioned word—and many years always elapse before society is able to turn this sin into crime which can be effectively punished at law. During the lifetime of the older men now alive the social relations have changed far more rapidly than in the preceding two centuries. The immense growth of corporations, of business done by associations, and the extreme strain and pressure of modern life, have produced conditions which render the public confused as to who its really dangerous foes are; and among the public servants who have not only shared this confusion, but by some of their acts have increased it, are certain judges. Marked inefficiency has been shown in dealing with corporations, and in re-setting the proper attitude to be taken by the public not only towards corporations, but towards labor and towards the social questions arising out of the factory system, and the enormous growth of our great cities.

The huge wealth that has been accumulated by a few individuals of recent years, in what has amounted to a social and industrial revolution, has been as regards some of these individuals made possible only by the invention of a complex instrument, the modern corporation. A certain type of modern corporation, with its officers and agents, its many issues of securities, and its constant consolidation with allied undertakings, finally becomes an instrument so complex as to contain a greater number of elements than, under various judicial decisions, lend themselves to fraud and oppression than any device yet evolved in the human brain. Corporations are necessary instruments of modern business. They have been permitted to become a menace largely because the governmental representatives of the people have worked slowly in providing for adequate control over them.

The chief offender in any given case may be an executive, a legislator, or a judge. Every executive head who advises violent action, or who advocates ill-considered and sweeping measures of reform (especially if they are tainted with vindictiveness, and disregard for the rights of the minority) is particularly blameworthy. The several legislatures are responsible for the fact that our laws are often prepared with slovenly haste and lack of consideration. Moreover, they are often prepared, and still more frequently amended during passage, at the suggestion of the very parties against whom they are afterwards enforced. Our great clusters of corporations, huge trusts and fabulously wealthy multi-millionaires, employ the very best lawyers they can obtain to pick flaws in these statutes after their passage; but they also employ a class of secret agents who seek, under the advice of experts, to render hostile legislation innocuous by making it unconstitutional, often through the insertion of what appear on their face to be drastic and sweeping provisions against the interests of the parties inspiring them: while the demagogues, the corrupt creatures who introduce blackmailing schemes to "strike" corporations, and all who demand extreme, and undeniably radical, measures, show themselves to be the worst enemies of the very public whose loud-mouthed champions they profess to be. A very striking illustration of the consequences of carelessness in the preparation of a statute was the employers' liability law of 1906. In the cases arising under that law, four out of six courts of first instance held it unconstitutional; six out of nine justices of the supreme court held that its subject-matter was within the province of congressional action; and four of the nine justices held it valid. It was, however, adjudged unconstitutional by a bare majority of the court—five to four. It was surely a very slovenly piece of work to frame the legislation in such shape as to leave the question open at all.

Real damage has been done by the manifold and conflicting interpretations of the interstate commerce law.

Control over the great corporations doing interstate business can be effective only if it is vested with full power in an administrative department, a branch of the federal executive, carrying out a federal law; it can never be effective if a divided responsibility is left in both the states and the nation; it can never be effective if left in the hands of the courts to be decided by lawsuits.

The courts hold a place of peculiar and deserved sanctity under our form of government. Respect for the law is essential to the permanence of our institutions; and respect for the law is largely conditioned upon respect for the courts. It is an offense against the republic to say anything which can weaken this respect, save for the gravest reason and in the most carefully guarded manner.

Our judges should be held in peculiar honor; and the duty of respectful and truthful comment and criticism, which should be binding when we speak of anybody, should be especially binding when we speak of them. On an average they stand above any other servants of the community, and the greatest judges have reached the high level held by those few greatest patriots whom the whole country delights to honor. But we must face the fact that there are wise and unwise judges, just as there are wise and unwise executives and legislators. When a president or a governor behaves improperly or unwisely, the remedy is easy, for his term is short; the same is true with the legislator, although not to the same degree, for he is one of many who belong to some given legislative body, and it is therefore less easy to fix his personal responsibility and hold him accountable therefor. With a judge, who, being human, is also likely to err, but whose tenure is for life, there is no similar way of holding him to responsibility. Under ordinary conditions the only forms of pressure to which he is in any way amenable are, public opinion, and the action of his fellow judges. It is the last which is most immediately effective, and to which we should look for the reform of abuses. Any remedy applied from without is fraught with risk. It is far better, from every standpoint, that the remedy should come from within. In no other nation in the world do the courts wield such vast and far-reaching power as in the United States. All that is necessary is that the courts as a whole should exercise this power with the far-sighted wisdom already shown by those judges who scan the future while they act in the present. Let them exercise this great power not only honestly and bravely, but with wise insight into the needs and fixed purposes of the people, so that they may do justice, and work equitably, so that they may protect all persons in their rights, and yet break down the barriers of privilege, which is the foe of right.

NATURAL RESOURCES

If there is any one duty which more than another we owe it to our children and our children's children to perform at once, it is to save the forests of this country, for they constitute the first and most important element in the conservation of the natural resources of the country. There are of course two kinds of natural resources. One is the kind which can only be used as part of a process of exhaustion; this is true of mines, natural oil and gas wells, and the like. The other, and of course ultimately by far the most important, includes the resources which can be improved in the process of use; the soil, the rivers and the forests come under this head. Any really civilized nation will use all of these three great national assets that the nation will have their benefit in the future. Just as a farmer, after all his life making his living from his farm, will, if he is an expert farmer, leave it as an asset of increased value to his son, so we should leave our national domain to our children, increased in value and not worn out. There are small sections of our own country, in the east and in the west, in the Adirondacks, the White mountains, and the Appalachians, and in the Rocky mountains, where we can already see for ourselves the damage in the shape of permanent injury to the soil and the river systems which comes from reckless deforestation. It matters not whether this deforestation is due to the actual reckless cutting of timber, or to the fires that inevitably follow such reckless cutting of timber, or to reckless and uncontrolled grazing, especially by the great migratory bands of sheep, the unchecked wandering of which over the country means destruction to forests and disaster to the small home makers, the settlers of limited means.

Shortsighted persons, or persons blinded to the future by desire to make money in every way out of the present, sometimes speak as if no great damage would be done by the reckless destruction of our forests. It is difficult to have patience with the arguments of these persons. Thanks to our own recklessness in the use of our splendid forests, we have already crossed the verge of a timber famine in this country, and no measures that we now take can, at least for many years, undo the mischief that has already been done. But we can prevent further mischief being done; and it would be in the highest degree reprehensible to let any consideration of temporary convenience or temporary cost interfere with such action, especially as regards the national forests which the nation can now, at this very moment, control.

All serious students of the question are aware of the great damage that has been done in the Mediterranean countries of Europe, Asia and Africa,

by deforestation. The similar damage that has been done in Eastern Asia is less well known.

A recent investigation into conditions in North China by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, of the bureau of plant industry of the United States department of agriculture, has incidentally furnished in very striking fashion proof of the ruin that comes from reckless deforestation of mountains, and of the further fact that the damage once done may prove practically irreparable. So important are these investigations that I herewith attach as an appendix to my message certain photographs showing present conditions in China. They show in vivid fashion the appalling desolation, taking the shape of barren mountains and gravel and sand covered plains, which immediately follows and depends upon the deforestation of the mountains. Not many centuries ago the country of northern China was one of the most fertile and beautiful spots in the entire world, and was heavily forested. We know this not only from the old Chinese records, but from the accounts given by the traveler, Marco Polo. He, for instance, mentions that in visiting the provinces of Shansi and Shensi he observed many plantations of mulberry trees. Now there is hardly a single mulberry tree in either of these provinces, and the culture of the silkworm has moved farther south, to regions of atmospheric moisture.

As an illustration of the complete change in the rivers, we may take Polo's statement that a certain river, the Hun Ho, was so large and deep that merchants as

Cites Marco Polo in Proof sea with heavily laden boats; today this river is simply a broad sandy bed, with shallow, rapid currents wandering hither and thither across it, absolutely un navigable. But we do not have to depend upon written records. The dry wells, and the wells with water far below the former water-mark, bear testimony to the good days of the past and the evil days of the present. Wherever the native vegetation has been allowed to remain, as, for instance, here and there around a sacred temple or imperial burying ground, there are still huge trees and tangled jungle, fragments of the glorious ancient forests. The thick, matted forest growth formerly covered the mountains to their summits. All natural factors favored this dense forest growth, and as long as it was permitted to exist, the plains at the foot of the mountains were among the most fertile on the globe, and the whole country was a garden. Not the slightest effort was made, however, to prevent the unchecked cutting of the trees, or to secure reforestation. Doubtless for many centuries the tree-cutting by the inhabitants of the mountains worked but slowly in bringing about the changes that have now come to pass; doubtless for generations the floods were scarcely noticeable. But there came a time when the forest had shrunk sufficiently to make each year's cutting a serious matter, and from that time on the destruction proceeded with appalling rapidity; for of course each year of destruction rendered the forest less able to recuperate, less able to resist next year's inroad. Mr. Meyer describes the ceaseless progress of the destruction even now, when there is so little left to destroy. Every morning men and boys go out armed with mattocks or axes, scale the steepest mountain sides, and cut down and grub out, root and branch, the small trees and shrubs still to be found. The big trees disappeared centuries ago, so that now one of these is never seen save in the neighborhood of temples, where they are artificially protected; and even here it takes all the watch and care of the tree-loving priests to prevent their destruction. Each family, each community, where there is no common care exercised in the interest of all of them to prevent deforestation, finds its profit in the immediate use of the fuel which would otherwise be used by some other family or some other community. In the total absence of regulation of the matter in the interest of the whole people, each small group is inevitably pushed into a policy of destruction which can not afford to take thought for the morrow. This is just one of those matters which it is fatal to leave to unsupervised individual control. The forests can only be protected by the state, by the nation; and the liberty of action of individuals must be conditioned upon what the state or nation determines to be necessary for the common safety.

The lesson of deforestation in China is a lesson which mankind should have learned many times already from what has occurred in other places. Denuded hillsides, the soil then gully-ing cuts down to the bare rock, and meanwhile the rock waste buries the bottomlands. When the soil is gone, men must go; and the process does not take long.

This ruthless destruction of the forests in northern China has brought about, or has added in bringing about, desolation, just as the destruction of the forests in Central Asia aid in bringing ruin to the once rich Central Asian cities; just as the destruction of the forests in Northern Africa helped towards the ruin of a region that was a fertile granary in Roman days. Shortsighted man, whether barbaric, semi-civilized, or what he mistakenly regards as fully civilized, when he has destroyed the forests, has rendered certain the ultimate destruction of the land itself. In Northern China the mountains are now such as are shown by the accompanying photographs, absolutely barren peaks. Not only have the forests been destroyed, but because of the destruction the soil has been washed off the naked rock. The terrible con-

sequence is that it is impossible now to undo the damage that has been done. Many centuries would have to pass before soil would again collect, or could be made to collect, in sufficient quantity once more to support the old-time forest growth. In consequence the Mongol Desert is practically extending eastward over Northern China. The climate has changed and is still changing. It has changed even within the last half century, as the work of tree destruction has been consummated.

The great masses of arboreal vegetation on the mountains formerly absorbed the heat of the sun and sent up currents of cool air which brought the moisture-laden clouds lower and forced them to precipitate in rain a part of their burdens of water.

Now that there is no vegetation, the barren mountains, scorched by the sun, send up currents of heated air which drive away instead of attracting the rain clouds, and cause their moisture to be disseminated. In consequence, instead of the regular and plentiful rains which existed in these regions of China when the forests were still in evidence, the unfortunate inhabitants of the deforested lands now see their crops wither for lack of rainfall, while the seasons grow more and more irregular; and as the air becomes dryer certain crops refuse longer to grow at all. That everything dries out faster than formerly is shown by the fact that the level of the wells all over the land has sunk perceptibly, many of them having become totally dry. In addition to the resulting agricultural distress, the watercourses have changed. Formerly they were narrow and deep, with an abundance of clear water the year around; for the roots and humus of the forests caught the rainwater and let it escape by slow, regular seepage. They have now become broad, shallow stream beds, in which muddy water trickles in slender currents during the dry seasons, while when it rains there are freshets, and roaring muddy torrents come tearing down, bringing disaster and destruction everywhere. Moreover, these floods and froshets, which diversify the general dryness, wash away from the mountain sides, and either wash away or cover in the valleys, the rich fertile soil which it took tens of thousands of years for nature to form; and it is lost forever, and until the forests grow again it can not be replaced. The sand and stones from the mountain sides are washed loose and come rolling down to cover the arable lands, and in consequence, throughout this part of China, many formerly rich districts are now sandy wastes, useless for human cultivation and even for pasture. The cities have been of course seriously affected; for the streams have gradually ceased to be navigable. There is testimony that even within the memory of men now living there has been a serious diminution of the rainfall of northeastern China. The level of the Sungzi river in northern Manchuria has been sensibly lowered during the last fifty years, at least partly as the result of the indiscriminate cutting of the forests forming its watershed. Almost all the rivers of northern China have become uncontrollable, and very dangerous to the dwellers along their banks, as a direct result of the destruction of the forests. The journey from Peking to Jehol shows in melancholy fashion how the soil has been washed away from the whole valleys, so that they have been converted into deserts.

In northern China this disastrous process has gone on so long and has proceeded so far that no complete remedy could be applied. There are certain mountains in China now so utterly Past Help, that only the slow action of the ages could again restore it; although of course much could be done to prevent the still further eastward extension of the Mongolian desert if the Chinese government would act at once. The accompanying cuts from photographs show the inconceivable desolation of the barren mountains in which certain of these rivers rise—mountains, be it remembered, which formerly supported dense forests of larches and firs, now unable to produce any wood, and because of their condition a source of danger to the whole country. The photographs also show the same rivers after they have passed through the mountains, the beds having become broad and sandy because of the deforestation of the mountains. One of the photographs shows a caravan passing through a valley. Formerly, when the mountains were forested, it was thickly peopled by prosperous peasants. Now the floods have carried destruction all over the land and the valley is a story desert. Another photograph shows a mountain road covered with the stones and rocks that are brought down in the rainy season from the mountains which have already been deforested by human hands. Another shows a pebbly river-bed in southern Manchuria where what was once a great stream has dried up owing to the deforestation in the mountains. Only some scrub wood is left, which will disappear within a half century. Yet another shows the effect of one of the washouts, destroying an arable mountain side, these washouts being due to the removal of all vegetation; yet in this photograph the foreground shows that reforestation is still a possibility in places.

What has thus happened in northern China, what has happened in Central Asia, in Palestine, in North Africa, in parts of the Mediterranean countries of Europe, will surely happen in our country if we do not exercise that wise forethought which should be one of the chief marks of any

people calling itself civilized. Nothing should be permitted to stand in the way of the preservation of the forests, and it is criminal to permit individuals to purchase a little gain for themselves through the destruction of forests when this destruction is fatal to the wellbeing of the whole country in the future.

Action should be begun forthwith, during the present session of the congress, for the improvement of our inland waterways—action which will result in giving us not only inland navigable, but navigated Waterways. rivers. We have spent hundreds of millions of dollars upon these waterways, yet the traffic on nearly all of them is steadily declining. This condition is the direct result of the absence of any comprehensive and far-seeing plan of waterway improvement. Obviously we can not continue thus to expend the revenues of the government without return. It is poor business to spend money for inland navigation unless we get it.

Inquiry into the condition of the Mississippi and its principal tributaries reveals very many instances of the utter waste caused by the methods which have hitherto obtained for the so-called "improvement" of navigation. A striking instance is supplied by the "improvement" of the Ohio, which, begun in 1824, was continued under a single plan for half a century. In 1875 a new plan was adopted and followed for a quarter of a century. In 1902 still a different plan was adopted and has since been pursued at a rate which only promises a navigable river in from twenty to one hundred years longer.

Such shortsighted, vacillating and futile methods are accompanied by decreasing water-borne commerce and increasing traffic congestion on land, by increasing floods and by the waste of public money. The remedy lies in abandoning the methods which have so signally failed and adopting new ones in keeping with the needs and demands of our people.

In a report on a measure introduced at the first session of the present congress, the secretary of war said: "The chief defect in the methods hitherto pursued lies in the absence of executive authority for originating comprehensive plans covering the country or national divisions thereof."

In this opinion I heartily concur. The present methods not only fail to give us inland navigation, but they are injurious to the army as well. What is virtually a permanent detail of the corps of engineers to civilian duty necessarily impairs the efficiency of our military establishment. The military engineers have undoubtedly done efficient work in actual construction, but they are necessarily unsuited by their training and traditions to take the broad view, and to gather and transmit to the congress the commercial and industrial information and forecasts, upon which waterway improvements must always so largely rest. Furthermore, they have failed to grasp the great underlying fact that every stream is a unit from its source to its mouth, and that all its uses are interdependent. Prominent officers of the engineer corps have recently even gone so far as to assert in print that waterways are not dependent upon the conservation of the forests about their headwaters. This position is opposed to all the recent work of the scientific bureaus of the government and to the general experience of mankind. A physician who disbelieved in vaccination would not be the right man to handle an epidemic of smallpox, nor should we leave a doctor skeptical about the transmission of yellow fever by the Stegomyia mosquito in charge of sanitation at Havana or Panama. So with the improvement of our rivers; it is no longer wise or safe to leave this great work in the hands of men who fail to grasp the essential relations between navigation and general development and to assimilate and use the central facts about our streams.

Until the work of river improvement is undertaken in a modern way we can not have results that will meet the needs of this modern nation. These needs should be met with modern out further dilly-dallying Ways Are or delay. The plan which Demanded promises the best and by Country, quickest results is that of a permanent commission authorized to co-ordinate the work of all the government departments relating to waterways, and to frame and supervise the execution of a comprehensive plan. Under such a commission the actual work of construction might be entrusted to the reclamation service; or to the military engineers acting with a sufficient number of civilians to continue the work in time of war; or it might be divided between the reclamation service and the corps of engineers. Funds should be provided from current revenues if it is deemed wise—otherwise from the sale of bonds. The essential thing is that the work should go forward under the best possible plan, and with the least possible delay. We should have a new type of work and a new organization for planning and directing it. The time for playing with our waterways is past. The country demands results. I urge that all our national parks adjacent to national forests be placed completely under the control of the forest service of the agricultural department. Instead of leaving them as they now are, under the interior department and policed by the army. The congress should provide for superintendents with adequate corps of first class civilian scouts, or rangers, and further, place the road construction under the superintendent instead of leaving it with the war department. Such a

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change in park management would result in economy and avoid the difficulties of administration which now arises from having the responsibility of care and protection divided between different departments. The need for this course is peculiarly great in the Yellowstone park. This, like the Yosemite, is a great wilderness, and should be kept as a national playground. In both all wild things should be protected, and the scenery kept wholly unmarred.

I am happy to say that I have been able to set aside in various parts of the country small, well-choiced tracts of ground to serve as sanctuaries and nurseries for wild creatures.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

I had occasion in my message of May 4, 1906, to urge the passage of some law putting alcohol, used in the arts, industries, and manufactures, upon the free list; that denatured is, to provide for the alcohol, which is to be de-

denatured for those purposes. The law of June 7, 1906, and its amendment of March 2, 1907, accomplished what was desired in that respect, and the use of denatured alcohol, as intended, is making a fair degree of progress and is entitled to further encouragement and support from the congress.

The pure food legislation has already worked a benefit difficult to over-

estimate. It has been my purpose from the beginning of my administration to take the Indian service completely out of the atmosphere of political activity, and there has been steady progress toward that end. The last remaining stronghold of politics in that service was the agency system, which had seen its best days and was gradually falling to pieces from natural or purely evolutionary causes, but like all such survivals, was decaying slowly in its later stages. It seems clear that its extinction had better be made final now, so that the ground can be cleared for larger constructive work on behalf of the Indians, preparatory to their induction into the full measure of responsible citizenship. On November 1 only eighteen agencies were left on the roster; with two exceptions, where some legal questions seemed to stand temporarily in the way, these have been changed to superintendencies, and their heads brought into the classified civil service.

Indian Service

Last year an amendment was incorporated in the measure providing for the secret service, which provided that there should be no detail from the secret service and no transfer therefrom. It is not too much to say that this amendment has been of benefit only, and could be of benefit only, to the criminal classes. It deliberately introduced for the purpose of diminishing the effectiveness of war against crime it could not have been better devised to this end. It forbade the practices that had been followed to a greater or less extent by the executive heads of various departments for twenty years. To these practices we owe the securing of the evidence which enabled us to drive great lotteries out of business and secure a quarter of a million dollars in fines from their promoters. These practices have enabled us to discover some of the most outrageous frauds in connection with the theft of government land and government timber by great corporations and by individuals. These practices have enabled us to get some of the evidence indispensable in order to secure the conviction of the wealthiest and most formidable criminals with whom the government has to deal, both those operating in violation of the anti-trust law and others. The amendment in question was of benefit to no one excepting to these criminals, and it seriously hampers the government in the detection of crime and the securing of justice. Moreover, it not only affects departments outside of the treasury but it tends to hamper the secretary of the treasury himself in the effort to utilize the employees of his department so as to best meet the requirements of the public service. It forbids him from preventing frauds upon the customs service, from investigating irregularities in branch mints and assay offices, and has seriously crippled him. It prevents the promotion of employees in the secret service, and this further discourages good effort. In its present form the restriction operates only to the advantage of the criminal, of the wrongdoer. The chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men. Very little of such investigation has been done in the past; but it is true that the work of the secret service agents was partly responsible for the indictment and conviction of a senator and a congressman for land frauds in Oregon. I do not believe that it is in the public interest to protect criminals in any branch of the public service, and exactly as we have again and again during the past seven years prosecuted and convicted such criminals who were in the executive branch of the government, so in my belief we should be given ample means to prosecute them if found in the legislative branch. But if this is not considered desirable a special exception could be made in the law prohibiting the use of the secret service force in investigating members of the congress. It would be far better to do this than to do what actually was done, and strive to prevent or at least to hamper effective action against criminals by the executive branch of the government.

I again renew my recommendation for postal savings banks, for deposit savings with the security of the

government behind them. The object is to encourage thrift and economy in the wage-earners and person of moderate means. In fourteen states the deposits in savings banks as reported to the comptroller of the currency amount to \$2,590,245,402, or 98.4 per cent of the entire deposits, while in the remaining 32 states there are only \$70,308,543, or 1.6 per cent, showing conclusively that there are many localities in the United States where sufficient opportunity is not given to the people to deposit their savings. The result is that money is kept in hiding and unemployed. It is believed that in the aggregate vast sums of money would be brought into circulation through the instrumentality of the postal savings banks. While there are only 1,453 savings banks reporting to the comptroller there are more than 61,000 postoffices, 40,000 of which are money order offices. Postal savings banks are now in operation in practically all the great civilized countries with the exception of the United States.

In my last annual message I commended the postmaster general's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel post on rural routes would be to the mutual benefit of the farmer and the country storekeeper, and it is desirable that the routes, serving more than 15,000,000 people, should be utilized to the fullest practicable extent. An amendment was proposed in the senate at the last session, at the suggestion of the postmaster general, providing that, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of establishing a special local parcel post system on the rural routes throughout the United States, the postmaster general be authorized and directed to experiment and report to the congress the result of such experiment by establishing a special local parcel post system on rural delivery routes in not to exceed four counties in the United States for packages of fourth-class matter originating on a rural route or at the distributing postoffice for delivery by rural carriers. It would seem only proper that such an experiment should be tried in order to demonstrate the practicability of the proposition, especially as the postmaster general estimates that the revenue derived from the operation of such a system on all the rural routes would amount to many million dollars.

The share that the national government should take in the broad work of education has not received the attention and the care it rightly deserves. The immediate

Education, responsibility for the support and improvement of our educational systems and institutions rests and should always rest with the people of the several states acting through their state and local governments, but the nation has an opportunity in educational work which must not be lost and a duty which should no longer be neglected.

The national bureau of education was established more than forty years ago. Its purpose is to collect and diffuse such information "as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country." This purpose in no way conflicts with the educational work of the states, but may be made of great advantage to the states by giving them the fullest, most accurate, and hence the most helpful information and suggestion regarding the best educational systems. The nation, through its broader field of activities, its wider opportunity for obtaining information from all the states and from foreign countries, is able to do that which not even the richest state can do, and with the distinct additional advantage that the information thus obtained is used for the immediate benefit of all our people.

With the limited means hitherto provided, the bureau of education has rendered efficient service, but the congress has neglected to adequately supply the bureau with means to meet the educational growth of the country. The appropriations for the general work of the bureau, outside education in Alaska, for the year 1909 are but \$87,500—an amount less than they were ten years ago, and some of the important items in these appropriations are less than they were thirty years ago. It is an inexcusable waste of public money to appropriate an amount which is so inadequate as to make it impossible properly to do the work authorized, and it is unfair to the great educational interests of the country to deprive them of the value of the results which can be obtained by proper appropriations.

I earnestly recommend that this unfortunate state of affairs as regards the national educational office be remedied by adequate appropriations. This recommendation is urged by the representatives of our common schools and great state universities and the leading educators, who all unite in requesting favorable consideration and action by the congress upon this subject.

I strongly urge that the request of the director of the census in connection with the decennial work so soon to be begun, be complied with and that the appointments to the census force be placed under the civil service law, waiving the geographical requirements as requested by the director of the census. The supervisors and enumerators should not be appointed under the civil service law, for the reasons given by the director. I commend to the congress the careful consideration of the admirable report of the director of the census, and I trust that his recommendations will

be adopted and immediate action thereon taken.

It is highly advisable that there should be intelligent action on the part of the nation on the question of preserving the health of the country. Through the practical extinction of disease-bearing rodents our country has thus far escaped the bubonic plague. This is but one of the many achievements of American health officers; and it shows what can be accomplished with a better organization than at present exists.

The dangers to public health from food adulteration and from many other sources, such as the menace to the physical, mental and moral development of children from Public Health.

are numerous diseases, which are now known to be preventable, which are, nevertheless, not prevented. The recent international congress on tuberculosis has made us painfully aware of the inadequacy of American public health legislation. This nation cannot afford to lag behind in the world-wide battle now being waged by all civilized people with the microscopic foes of mankind, nor ought we longer to ignore the reproach that this government takes more pains to protect the lives of hogs and of cattle than of human beings. The first legislative step to be taken is that for the concentration of the proper bureaus into one of the existing departments. I therefore urgently recommend the passage of a bill which shall authorize a redistribution of the bureaus which shall best accomplish this end.

I recommend that legislation be enacted placing under the jurisdiction of the department of commerce and labor the government printing office. At present this office is under the combined control of the present office of the government printing office, the present office of the president and of the joint committee on printing of the two houses of the congress. The advantage of having 4,000 employees in this office and the expenditure of the \$5,761,377.57 appropriated therefor supervised by an executive department is obvious. Instead of the present combined supervision.

All soldiers' homes should be placed under the complete jurisdiction and control of the war department.

Economy and sound business policy require that all existing independent bureaus and commissions should be placed under the jurisdiction of appropriate executive departments. It is unwise from every standpoint, and results only in mischief, to have any executive work done save by the purely executive bodies, under the control of the president; and each such executive body should be under the immediate supervision of a cabinet minister.

I advocate the immediate admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states. This should be done at the present session of the congress. The people of the two territories have made it evident by their votes that they will not come in as one state. The only alternative is to admit them as two, and I trust that this will be done without delay.

I call the attention of the congress to the importance of the problem of the fisheries in the interstate waters. On the Great Lakes we are now, under the very wise treaty of April 11th of this year, endeavoring to come to an international agreement for the preservation and satisfactory use of the fisheries of these waters which can not otherwise be achieved. Lake Erie, for example, has the richest fresh water fisheries in the world; but it is now controlled by the statutes of two nations, four states and one province, and in this province by different ordinances in different counties. All these political divisions work at cross purposes, and in no case can they achieve protection to the fisheries, on the one hand, and justice to the localities and individuals on the other. The case is similar in Puget Sound.

But the problem is quite as pressing in the interstate waters of the United States. The salmon fisheries of the Columbia river are now but a fraction of what they were twenty-five years ago, and what they would be now if the United States government had taken complete charge of them by intervening between Oregon and Washington. During these twenty-five years the fishermen of each state have naturally tried to take all they could get, and the two legislatures have never been able to agree on joint action of any kind adequate in degree for the protection of the fisheries. At the moment the fishing on the Oregon side is practically closed, while there is no limit on the Washington side of any kind, and no one can tell what the courts will decide as to the very statutes under which this action and nonaction result. Meanwhile very few salmon reach the spawning grounds, and probably four years hence the fisheries will amount to nothing; and this comes from a struggle between the associated, or gill-net, fishermen on the one hand, and the owners of the fishing wheels up the river. The fisheries of the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Potomac are also in a bad way. For this there is no remedy except for the United States to control and legislate for the interstate fisheries as part of the business of interstate commerce. In this case the machinery for scientific investigation and for control already exists in the United States bureau of fisheries. In this as in similar problems the obvious and

simple rule should be followed of having those matters which no particular state can manage taken in hand by the United States; problems, which in the seaway of conflicting state legislatures are absolutely unsolvable, are easy enough for the congress to control.

The federal statute regulating interstate traffic in game should be extended to include fish. New Fisheries federal fish hatcheries should be established. The administration of the Alaskan fur-seal service should be vested in the bureau of fisheries.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

This nation's foreign policy is based on the theory that right must be done between nations precisely as between individuals, and in our actions for the last ten years we have in this matter proven our faith by our deeds. We have behaved, and are behaving, towards other nations, as in private life an honorable man would behave towards his fellows.

The commercial and material progress of the twenty Latin-American republics is worthy of the careful attention of the congress. No other section of the world has shown a greater proportionate development of its foreign trade during the last ten years and none other has more special claims on the interest of the United States. It offers today probably larger opportunities for the legitimate expansion of our commerce than any other group of countries. These countries will want our products in greatly increased quantities, and we shall correspondingly need theirs. The international bureau of the American republics is doing a useful work in making these nations and their resources better known to us, and in acquainting them not only with us as a people and with our purposes towards them, but with what we have to exchange for their goods. It is an international institution supported by all the governments of the two Americas.

INSULAR AFFAIRS

I call particular attention to the territory of Hawaii. The importance of those islands is apparent, and the need of improving their condition and developing their resources is urgent. In recent years industrial conditions upon the islands have radically changed. The importation of coolie labor has practically ceased, and there is now developing such a diversity in agricultural products as to make possible a change in the land conditions of the territory, so that an opportunity may be given to the small land owner similar to that on the mainland. To aid these changes, the national government must provide the necessary harbor improvements on each island, so that the agricultural products can be carried to the markets of the world. The coastwise shipping laws should be amended to meet the special needs of the islands, and the alien contract labor law should be so modified in its application to Hawaii as to enable American and European labor to be brought thither.

We have begun to improve Pearl harbor for a naval base and to provide the necessary military fortifications for the protection of the islands, but I can not too strongly emphasize the need of appropriations for these purposes of such an amount as will within the shortest possible time make those islands practically impregnable. It is useless to develop the industrial conditions of the islands and establish there bases of supply for our naval and merchant fleets unless we insure, as far as human ingenuity can, their safety from foreign seizure.

One thing to be remembered with all our fortifications is that it is almost useless to make them impregnable from the sea if they are left open to land attack. This is true even of our own coast, but it is

simply true of our insular possessions. In Hawaii, for instance, it is worse than useless to establish a naval station unless we establish it behind fortifications so strong that no landing force can take them save by regular and long-continued siege operations.

Real progress toward self-government is being made in the Philippine islands. The gathering of a Philippine legislative body

The Philippines, and Philippine assembly marks a process absolutely new in Asia, not only as regards Asiatic colonies of European powers but as regards Asiatic possessions of other Asiatic powers; and, indeed, always excepting the striking and wonderful example afforded by the great empire of Japan, it opens an entirely new departure when compared with anything which has happened among Asiatic powers which are their own masters. Hitherto this Philippine legislature has acted with moderation and self-restraint, and has seemed in practical fashion to realize the eternal truth that there must always be government, and that the only way in which any body of individuals can escape the necessity of being governed by outsiders is to show that they are able to restrain themselves, to keep down wrongdoing and disorder. The Filipino people, through their officials, are therefore making real steps in the direction of self-government. I hope and believe that these steps mark the beginning of a course which will continue till the Filipinos become fit to decide for themselves whether they desire to be an independent nation. But it is well for them (and well also for those Americans who during the past decade have done so much damage to the Filipinos by agitation for an immediate independence for which they were totally unfit) to remember that self-government depends, and must depend, upon the Filipinos themselves. All we can do is to give them the opportunity to develop the capacity for self-government. If we had followed the advice of the foolish doctrinaires who wished us at any time during the last ten years to turn the Filipino people adrift, we should have shirked the plainest possible duty and have inflicted a lasting wrong upon the Filipino people. We have acted in exactly the opposite spirit. We have given the Filipinos constitutional government; a government based upon justice; and we have shown that we have governed them for their good and not for our aggrandizement. At the present time, as during the past ten years, the inexorable logic of facts shows that this government must be supplied by us and not by them.

We must be wise and generous; we must help the Filipinos to master the difficult art of self-control, which is simply another name for self-government.

Must Still Govern Them. But we can not give them self-government save in the sense of governing them so that gradually they may, if they are able, learn to govern themselves. Under the present system of just laws and sympathetic administration, we have every reason to believe that they are gradually acquiring the character which lies at the basis of self-government, and for which, if it is lacking, no system of laws, no paper constitution, will in any wise serve as a substitute. Our people in the Philippines have achieved what may legitimately be called a marvelous success in giving to them a government which marks on the part of those in authority both the necessary understanding of the people and the necessary purpose to serve them disinterestedly and in good faith. I trust that within a generation the time will arrive when the Philippines can decide for themselves whether it is well for them to become independent, or to continue under the protection of a strong and disinterested power, able to guarantee to the islands order at home and protection from foreign invasion. But no one can prophesy the exact date when it will be wise to consider independence as a fixed and definite policy. It would be worse than folly to try to set down such a date in advance, for it must depend upon the way in which the Philippine people themselves develop the power of self-mastery.

I again recommend that American citizenship be conferred Porto Rico upon the people of Porto Rico.

In Cuba our occupancy will cease in about two months' time; the Cubans have in orderly manner elected their own governmental authorities, Cuba, and the island will be turned over to them. Our occupation on this occasion has lasted a little over two years, and Cuba has thrived and prospered under it. Our earnest hope and one desire is that the people of the island shall now govern themselves with justice, so that peace and order may be secure. We will gladly help them to this end; but I would solemnly warn them to remember the great truth that the only way a people can permanently avoid being governed from without is to show that they both can and will govern themselves from within.

The Japanese government has postponed until 1917 the date of the great international exposition, the action being taken so as to invade the sure ample time in which Exposition, to prepare to make the exposition all that it should be made. The American commissioners have visited Japan and the postponement will merely give ample opportunity for America to be represented at the exposition. Not since the first international exposition has there been one of greater importance than this will be, marking as it does the fiftieth anniversary of the ascension to the throne of the emperor of Japan. The extraordinary leap to a foremost place among the nations of the world made by Japan during this half century is something unparalleled in all previous history. This exposition will fully commemorate and signalize the giant progress that has

been achieved. It is the first exposition of its kind that has ever been held in Asia. The United States, because of the ancient friendship between the two peoples, because each of us fronts on the Pacific, and because of the growing commercial relations between this country and Asia, takes a peculiar interest in seeing the exposition made a success in every way.

I take this opportunity publicly to state my appreciation of the way in which in Japan, in Australia, in New Zealand, and in all the states of South America, the battle fleet has been received on its practice voyage around the world. The American government can not too strongly express its appreciation of the abounding and generous hospitality shown our ships in every port they visited.

THE ARMY

As regards the army I call attention to the fact that while our junior officers and enlisted men stand very high, the present system of promotion by seniority results in bringing into the higher grades many men of mediocre capacity who have but a short time to serve. No man should regard it as his vested right to rise to the highest rank in the army any more than in any other profession. It is a curious and by no means creditable fact that there should be so often a failure on the part of the public and its representatives to understand the great need, from the standpoint of the service and the nation, of refusing to promote respectable, elderly incompetents. The higher places should be given to the most deserving men without regard to seniority; at least seniority should be treated as only one consideration. In the stress of modern industrial competition no business firm could succeed if those responsible for its management were chosen simply on the ground that they were the oldest people in its employment; yet this is the course advocated by law for all grades except those of general officer. As a matter of fact, all of the best officers in the highest ranks of the army are those who have attained their present position wholly or in part by a process of selection.

The scope of retiring boards should be extended so that they could consider general unfitness to command for any cause, in order to secure a far more rigid enforcement than at present in the elimination of officers for mental, physical or temperamental disabilities. But this plan is recommended only if the congress does not see fit to provide what in my judgment is far better; that is, for selection in promotion, and for elimination for age. Officers who fail to attain a certain rank by a certain age should be retired—for instance, if a man should not attain field rank by the time he is 45 he should of course be placed on the retired list. General officers should be selected as at present, and one-third of the other promotions should be made by selection, the selection to be made by the president or the secretary of war from a list of at least two candidates proposed for each vacancy by a board of officers from the arm of the service from which the promotion is to be made. A bill is now before the congress having for its object to secure the promotion of officers to various grades at reasonable ages through a process of selection, by boards of officers, of the least efficient for retirement with a percentage of their pay depending upon length of service. The bill, although not accomplishing all that should be done, is a long step in the right direction; and I earnestly recommend its passage, or that of a more completely effective measure.

The cavalry arm should be reorganized upon modern lines. This is an arm in which it is peculiarly necessary that the field officers should not be old. The cavalry is much more difficult to form than infantry, and it should be kept up to the maximum both in efficiency and in strength, for it can not be made in a hurry. At present both infantry and artillery are too few in number for our needs. Especial attention should be paid to development of the machine gun. A general service corps should be established. As things are now the average soldier has far too much labor of a nonmilitary character to perform.

Now that the organized militia, the National Guard, has been incorporated with the army as a part of the national forces, it behooves the government to do every reasonable thing in its power to perfect its efficiency. It should be assisted in its instruction and otherwise aided more liberally than heretofore. The continuous service of many well-trained regular officers will be essential in this connection. Such officers must be specially trained at service schools best to qualify them as instructors of the National Guard. But the detailing of officers for training at the service schools and for duty with the National Guard entails detaching them from their regiments which are already greatly depleted by detachment of officers for assignment to duties prescribed by acts of the congress.

A bill is now pending before the congress creating a number of extra officers in the army, which if passed, as it ought to be, will enable more officers to be trained as instructors of National Guard and assigned to that duty. In case of war it will be of the utmost importance to have a large number of trained officers to use for turning raw levies into good troops.

There should be legislation to provide a complete plan for organizing the great body of volunteers behind

THE NAVY

I approve the recommendations of the general board for the increase of the navy, calling especial attention to the need of additional destroyers and col-

lers, and above all, of the four battleships. It is desirable to complete as soon as possible a squadron of eight battleships of the best existing type. The North Dakota, Delaware, Florida and Utah will form the first division of this squadron. The four vessels proposed will form the second division. It will be an improvement on the first, the ships being of the heavy, single calibre, all big gun type. All the vessels should have the same tactical qualities, that is, speed and turning circle, and as near as possible these tactical qualities should be the same as in the four vessels before named now being built.

I most earnestly recommend that the general board be by law turned into a general staff. There is literally no excuse whatever for continuing the present bureau organization of the navy. The navy should be treated as a purely military organization, and everything should be subordinated to the one object of securing military efficiency. Such military efficiency can only be guaranteed in time of war if there is the most thorough previous preparation in time of peace—a preparation, I may add, which will in all probability prevent any need of war.

The secretary must be supreme, and he should have as his official advisers a body of line officers who should themselves have the power to pass upon and co-ordinate all the work and all the proposals of the several bureaus. A system of promotion by merit, either by selection or by exclusion, or by both processes, should be introduced. It is out of the question, if the present principle of promotion by mere seniority is kept, to expect to get the best results from the higher officers. Our men come too old, and stay for too short a time, in the high command positions.

Two hospital ships should be provided. The actual experience of the hospital ship with the fleet in the Pacific has shown the invaluable work which such a ship does, and has also proved that it is well to have it kept under the command of a medical officer. As was to be expected, all of the anticipations of trouble from such a command have proved completely baseless. It is as absurd to put a hospital ship under a line officer as it would be to put a hospital on shore under such a command. This ought to have been realized before, and there is no excuse for failure to realize it now.

Nothing better for the navy from every standpoint has ever occurred than the cruise of the battle fleet around the world. The World Cruise improvement of the of the Fleet. ships in every way has been extraordinary, and they have gained far more experience in battle tactics than they would have gained if they had stayed in the Atlantic waters. The American people have cause for profound gratification, both in view of the excellent condition of the fleet as shown by this cruise, and in view of the improvement of the cruise has worked in this already high condition. I do not believe that there is any other service in the world in which the average of character and efficiency in the enlisted men is as high as is now the case in our own. I believe that the same statement can be made as to our officers, taken as a whole; but there must be a reservation made in regard to those in the highest ranks—as to which I have already spoken—and in regard to those who have just entered the service; because we do not now get full benefit from our excellent naval school at Annapolis. It is absurd not to graduate the midshipmen as ensigns; to keep them for two years in such an anomalous position as at present the law requires is detrimental to them and to the service. In the academy itself, every first classman should be required in turn to serve as petty officer and officer; his ability to discharge his duties as such should be a prerequisite to his going into the line, and his success in commanding should largely determine his standing at graduation. The board of visitors should be appointed in January, and each member should be required to give at least six days' service, only from one to three days' to be performed during June week, which is the least desirable time for the board to be at Annapolis so far as benefiting the navy by their observations is concerned.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Tuesday, December 8, 1908.

The Fountain Head of Life Is The Stomach

A man who has a weak and impaired stomach and who does not properly digest his food will soon find that his blood has become weak and impoverished, and that his whole body is improperly and insufficiently nourished.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY makes the stomach strong, promotes the flow of digestive juices, restores the lost appetite, makes assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and restorative nerve tonic. It makes men strong in body, active in mind and cool in judgement.

This "Discovery" is a pure, glyceric extract of American medical roots, absolutely free from alcohol and all injurious, habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients are printed on its wrapper. It has no relationship with secret nostrums. Its every ingredient is endorsed by the leaders in all the schools of medicine. Don't accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this time-proven remedy of known composition. Ask your neighbors. They must know of many cures made by it during past 40 years, right in your own neighborhood. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N. Y.

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THE REASON I MAKE AND SELL MORE MEN'S \$3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER is because I give the wearer the benefit of the most complete organization of trained experts and skilled shoemakers in the country.

The selection of the leathers for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making in every department, is looked after by the best shoemakers in the shoe industry. If I could show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than any other make.

My Secret Process of Tanning the Bottom Soles produces More Flexible and Longer Wearing Leather than any other Tanning.

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Best Color Eyelets used exclusively. Catalogue mailed free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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KIDNEY AND URINARY—Weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brick dust or white, painful urination, Bright's Disease and all diseases of the Bladder.

PRIVATE DISEASES—Gleet, Gonorrhea, Inflammation, Discharges, Stricture, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele, and kindred troubles quickly restored.

LOST MANHOOD and all its attending ailments, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain.

CANCERS, TUMORS, PILES cured without knife or pain.

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THE DEACON EXPLAINS

He Tells What Was the Matter With His Friend Taylor.

JOEL HAD MANY TROUBLES.

According to Spooner, He is Now Drawing Long Breaths of Relief in Another Land—The Kind of a Widow Not to Marry.

[Copyright, 1908, by T. C. McClure.]

"GENTLEMEN," said Deacon Spooner as the usual crowd had assembled at Snyder's grocery for the mail to arrive and be distributed, "I learned late this afternoon that our friend and neighbor, Joel Taylor, had disappeared from his home, with strong suspicion that he had precipitated himself into the mill pond in search of peace and rest. I presume all others of you have



heard the same thing and are aware of the fact that in the morning the pond is to be dragged for the body.

"There may be some among you that think Joel has taken a skip and is still alive, but I am not of the number. There is no doubt in my mind that we shall fish him out of the water and that his face will wear the same pitiful expression that we have seen resting there for the past five years.

"The question among us is why Joel should want to die, and it is a question that most of us can answer to our own satisfaction. He has simply got tired of life. He could look back for five years and see nothing but ashes. When he looked ahead into the future he could not see that it held anything for him. He has been gathered to his fathers, and according to my way of thinking, he is now drawing long breaths of relief in that other land.

"Gentlemen, what was the matter with Joel Taylor? Why didn't he go around whistling 'Yankee Doodle' and feeling that this was a good old world to live in? The answer is not far away. He married the wrong woman. Some of us who knew what he was planning to do argued and ranted with him, but it did no good. Joel would lead a plow, a hoe or a shovel as quick as any man on earth, and he was honest from head to heel, but at the same time he was set in his ways. I ain't saying that it wasn't the right thing for him to fall in love with and marry a widow, but what I'm contending is that there are several kinds of widows, and he ought to have taken advice. If he had married one who had been a widow only a year or so, with the tears of grief still in her eyes, he'd have been alive and happy today.

"What sort of a widow did he marry? I'm not going to say anything particular again here. I'm just saying that she had been a widow and bossed things for seven years. She had got the bossing business down fine. Even the ducks and roosters around her place would jump at her call. Joel had come up by himself without any bossing, and he was one that couldn't take kindly to it. And he didn't know womankind. He thought every man was an oak and that every woman was a vine that wanted to cling to him

President of the Haitian Republic

and ask nothing better than to have a master.

"Well, as I said, it was no use to argue with him. He was set and went ahead, and most of us here know what began to happen almost at once. The widow had a farm, and she didn't turn it over to him. No, sir. She kept it right in her own name. She told him she was perfectly able to boss that and his, too, and she went ahead and did it. Joel hadn't been married three months when his day's work was planned out for him. He couldn't buy nor sell without his wife's consent. If he got roosted on the fence to chin with a tin peddler or a lightning rod man, he'd hardly get his mouth open before down would come the wife to hustle him back to work.

Occasions When Joel Rebelled.

"I know there were occasions when Joel rebelled, same as any man of spirit, but rebellion was crushed almost in the bud. His wife had a way of looking at him that set his knees to quivering. If he still held out she starved him into submission. I've known him to live for four days on raw turnips before he gave in, but knuckle he had to. There was even-ings when we used to see him here. He'd slip in with a jug or a can for 'lasses or kerosene, and if he couldn't be waited on right away he was in a sweat. No matter how good a story anybody was telling, he never dared to stop and listen. On five or six different occasions when he had stayed a minute over his time his wife appeared at the door and beckoned him out and took him by the ear and led him home. The next day he got nothing to eat as a punishment.

"As if this bossing business was not bad enough for a man who imagined he was a sturdy oak and capable of supporting a dozen clinging vines, the wife was a woman of fads. She took it into her head that he had liver complaint, and for two straight years she made him take four doses a day of a compound she had prepared. There was no escaping it. He had to walk up to the rack and dose. Then she took a notion that he had jaundice, and she brewed another decoction for that. Then she decided that his shortness of breath came from the asthma, and she started in to cure it. Nothing whatever aided Joel but too much bossing. It was his grief and humiliation over it. Any man would have got thin and peaked with his feelings to carry around.

"You all remember that we had a circus visit this town two years ago. Joel made up his mind to go and see the elephant. His wife forbade him to, and on that day he was set to hoeing corn. He ran away from his work, and she followed and took him out of the tent. I think he had determined on that day to break the shackles at any cost, but, alas, it was too late. His wife brought the rolling pin into play, and he was a licked man. It was a day or two after that he came to me and wanted to know if a man could swallow enough plug tobacco to kill himself. I could not tell him, and the sigh he heaved when he turned away rings in my ears yet. He was thinking of suicide at that very time.

"Just what happened today to drive Joel into the mill pond I can't say, but I know that about three months ago his wife made up her mind that he had a tapeworm and began doctoring him for it. She cooked up a compound of tar and 'lasses and vinegar and burdock, and the number of doses a day was eight. She said she'd lay out that tapeworm or kill Joel, and she had kept her word. Of course there was no tapeworm. It was just remorse on Joel's part to think he hadn't taken our advice. The remedy was kept in a bottle on the clock shelf, and eight times a day he had to walk up and take it. If he dodged a dose he had to take two next time.

Felt Sorry For Him.

"Three days ago as I was going past the house I saw him out behind the smokehouse wiping his weeping eyes. I felt to pity him, but passed on. I knew that the time had passed when he could stand up and assert his rights, and if the wife had seen me talking to him it would have only made matters worse for the victim.

"Gentlemen, we are to meet here at 8 o'clock in the morning to drag the mill pond. It is a sorrowful mission we have. We shall find the mortal remains of Joel Taylor among the old boots and shoes and rusty pans that have found their way there for the last ten years. He may have stuffed stones

For a Warm Bath Room

A bath in a cold room is a "shivery" operation and is extremely liable to cause colds. The bathroom above all should be kept warm. This is easy and the bath is a comfort if you have a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

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It may be carried from any other room to the bath room, which it will heat while you are preparing for the bath. Impossible to turn it too high or too low. The most economical heater you can buy—intense heat for 9 hours with one filling.

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If you cannot get heater or lamp at your dealer's, write our nearest agency for descriptive circular.

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Hocking Valley	\$4.00	Indiana, lump	\$3.25
West Virginia	\$4.25	Jackson, lump	4.75
Pocahontas	4.50	All Hard Coal	\$7.50

Slack, Nut and Pea, \$1.50 in Car Load Lots.
FULL WEIGHT GUARANTEED.

PHONE 2837. **JACKSON COAL CO.**

LITTLE MRS. THOUGHTFUL.

THAT GREAT LUMBER COVETING OUR YOUNGEST—JOHN WONT LIKE THAT, A BIT—ALL GO RIGHT, TELL HIM

RIGHT THE WAY, POP AND—

THAT'S ALL RIGHT, WOMAN! THE NEXT TIME YOU TRY TO SAVE THE FAMILY FROM A POOR ALLIANCE YOU HIRE A REGIMENT!

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THE SHOP AND RAILROAD NEWS

MAY LOWER LIMIT.

Pennsy May Make 65 the Compulsory Retiring Age.

Pennsylvania railroad executives are said to be working on a plan whereby officials and employees, who have reached the age of 65 years, may be placed on the retired list. Under present rules employees may retire at the age of 65, if they desire, but are compelled to give up active work when they become 70 years old. If the new plan becomes effective a number of the higher officials will be compelled to sever their connection with the company. The report has caused considerable comment in local circles in view that the rules had been changed to allow them to enter the service of that company provided they were not more than 40 years old. Prior to that time no one was given employment provided he had passed the 35-year mark unless he was an expert in some line.

FERO SCHEFFER RESIGNS.

Quits Position at 'Lights That He Held Four Years.

Ferdinand H. Scheffer has resigned as stenographer in the office of the shipping department of the Fort Wayne Electric works and will soon take up the duties of another position in another line of work. He has two propositions to choose from, but has not yet fully decided which it will be. Mr. Scheffer has been at the Electric works four years, going there immediately after graduating from the Brothers' high school. His successor has not yet been named.

HAD INTERESTING MEETING.

Machinists Elect Officers and Prepare for Ball.

Friendship lodge, No. 70; International Association of Machinists, had a most interesting and well attended meeting last night at Harmony hall. The preliminary arrangements for the annual ball were made and matters of interest, including the labor situation as it affects the craft, were reviewed and discussed and the annual election of officers took place. The latter resulted as follows:

Past President—L. H. Michaels.
President—Nate Murphy.
Vice President—Paul Schaefer.
Recording Secretary—A. T. Miller.
Financial Secretary—G. F. Rogge.
Treasurer—John Daly.
Conductor—H. H. Ozmann.
Inside Sentinel—Joseph Carroll.
Trustees—William Madarra and L. D. Miller.

Delegates to Federation of Labor—H. Willard Smith, Clayton Johnson, Nate Murphy, James A. Leachlar and Paul Schaefer.

Dance Committee—L. D. Miller, G. F. Rogge, Henry Lapp, Frank McNulty and William McGeller.

TRACED BY BROTHERHOOD.

B. R. T. Finds Man Whom Jury Pronounced Dead.

The efforts of the B. R. T. officials to locate one Nicholas E. Stinecomb proved successful just a week after a jury had pronounced him dead and awarded the wife a verdict of \$1,350, the amount of a life policy held by Stinecomb. He was a brakeman in the Northern Central railroad at Baltimore and in 1906—two years ago—

quarreled with his wife and left home. She made an ineffectual effort to locate him and failing, made a demand upon the brotherhood for the amount of his life policy. The claim was denied on account of no positive proof of death and Mrs. Stinecomb brought suit for the amount in the Baltimore courts and won. A week later Stinecomb was located at Monessen, Pa., where he was employed as a flagman by the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie road. He did not deny his identity and said that he had made no effort to conceal it. Of course the decision of the jury will now be set aside.

BOILERMAKER BADLY HURT.

William O'Connor Struck in Eye by Piece of Steel.

William O'Connor, a boilermaker at the Pennsylvania shops, came very near losing an eye while at work last evening. He was settling a rivet when a portion of it flew out and cut and burned the ball of the eye badly. O'Connor was taken to St. Joseph hospital, where the company's surgeon attended him and expressed the opinion that the sight of the injured eye might be saved.

HAD A PLEASURE TRIP.

Officers of Auxiliary to Machinists Go to Chicago.

The officers of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Machinists' union have returned from Chicago, after spending three days there, shopping and sight-seeing. They had a pleasant trip. In the party were Mrs. John Daly, Mrs. John M. Stephens, Mrs. C. Pierce, Mrs. J. Koch, Mrs. A. Collins and Mrs. Slagel.

CHANGE ON THE WABASH.

Walter A. Zimmerman, assistant engineer of the Peru division of the Wabash, has severed his connection with the company. Mr. Zimmerman has been connected in the engineering department of the Wabash for the past few years, having come from Kansas City. He will be succeeded as assistant engineer by Edward A. Beck, of Peru, who has been a draftsman in the office of maintenance of way for the past few years.

LAMP MEN WILL CONFER.

The superintendent of ten lamp factories owned and operated by the General Electric company will be in this city December 29 to hold a conference at the plant on Holman street. The object is the study of the work of making lamps and operating factories with a view of minimizing cost, improving the product and otherwise benefiting the company.

NEW ASSISTANT JANITOR.

Guy Peters has received the appointment of assistant to Chief Janitor John Moten, at the Pennsylvania depot, commencing work in that capacity this morning. He succeeds James Walters, who resigned to take a position at the Hotel Anthony when that hostelry is opened for business.

HAD THUMB CRUSHED.

Henry Roebuck, who has charge of the case hardening fire at the Pennsylvania blacksmith shop, had one of his thumbs badly injured last night. The digit was caught between a case-

hardening tank and a pile of metal and the nail was crushed off.

NEW SHOPS FOR PENNSY.

The Pennsylvania railroad shops at Renova are to be enlarged by the erection of a boiler shop, work on which has already been started. The new building will be 280x50 feet, and will be constructed of structural steel and brick. It will be equipped with hydraulic machinery.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Wabash Trainmaster C. E. Wells was in the city yesterday for a few hours.

John Wiedeman, a locomotive oiler at the Pennsylvania round house, is sick and off duty.

J. B. Mock, of the punch department of the Electric works, is off duty on account of sickness.

Two car loads of immigrants passed through the city over the Wabash on train No. 3 last evening.

Supt. E. W. Westlake, of the Pennsylvania dining car service, was in the city yesterday a few hours.

Boilermaker Silas VanHorn, who had an eye hurt a week ago, reported for duty at the Wabash boiler shop this morning.

Thomas C. Curran has resigned a position in the Pennsylvania erecting shop. He was employed there only a few weeks.

Traveling Freight Agent Pierce, of the Missouri Pacific, was in the city this morning calling on shippers and local freight agents.

John Spencer, of the Wabash electrical department, resigned this morning and returned to Peru. His sister is very ill in that city.

Mrs. G. Perry, wife of a clerk at the Pennsylvania freight offices, will leave Thursday for Mansfield, O., where she will spend three or four weeks with relatives.

Henry C. Caseler, foreman of the Pennsylvania power plant, went to Pierceton this morning to inspect some work done by linemen in the company's depot.

The Pennsylvania Special, No. 29, was two hours and six minutes late when it reached this city this morning. The delay was due to the storm and bad track down east.

George T. Ladd left last night for Pittsburgh to look after some mining interests of his own and some business for the Bass company, of which he is a salesman.

John and Charles Rupp, of the Pennsylvania blacksmith shop, were summoned home last night by news of the very serious condition of their mother, who has been ill for some time.

Charles Bradtmiller, a blacksmith at the Bass boiler shop, reported for work this morning, after a week's absence on account of an injured foot. A heavy piece had fallen upon the member.

J. C. Werkman, Bert Rollins, W. A. Kelsey, George Roos and J. E. McMahon have been selected to represent the Barbers' union in the Federation of Labor. The barbers had a meeting last night.

Conductor R. E. Merritt, who has charge of a train on the Covington branch of the Wabash, and his wife were guests of Agent and Mrs. A. L. Gilbert last night, leaving today for Toledo.

C. M. Johnson, Ed Kikley, E. Strutchon, F. H. Roemboke, F. L. Becker, O. F. Opatz and Frank Conners are absent from their respective places in the Pennsylvania shops on account of sickness.

The Scott Iron and Steel company will have a new industry that will furnish employment to 500 men in operation at Pittsburgh January 5. Its product will be steel castings of all kinds.

Foreman Conrad Forks, of the Hanna street lumber yards of the Pennsylvania, was called to the country in Adams county last night by news of the serious illness of his mother, who resides there.

Mrs. H. D. Miller, wife of the Pennsylvania passenger car builder, will go to Chicago tomorrow to join her husband, who was called there on business last Saturday. They will return the latter part of this week.

Frank Zollars, Michael Burns, J. J. Guise, W. H. Moeller, Frank Schille, L. W. Ireland and R. Westerman, Pennsylvania shopmen, who had been off duty for various reasons, reported for work this morning.

Martin Hengsteler, a blacksmith, has taken employment with Foreman G. A. Szink at the Pennsylvania Smith shop. Mr. Hengsteler has been running a little shop with his son, at 2518 Gay street, for nearly a year. He was previously employed in the Bass blacksmith shop about eighteen years.

E. F. White and H. F. Smenner, of the Pennsylvania machine shop, each had emery dust in their eyes yesterday and had to seek the assistance of the company's oculist. This is a most painful injury, though it seldom results in loss of sight.

The Dayton and Xenia and the Springfield and Xenia lines' management have adopted novel temperance rules. In addition to prohibiting drinking on the part of their employees, the companies have given notice that men under the influence of intoxicating liquors cannot have a seat in any of their cars. The Dayton and Xenia company has employed as special officer William C. Sullivan, who is six feet, two inches tall, weighs 240 pounds and is a giant in strength, and assigned him to the task of arresting all drunken men at Dayton who attempt to get aboard cars. Xenia is "dry" and the counties in which are Springfield and Dayton—Clark and Montgomery—are "wet," and the order was issued to prevent Xenia men from going to either of those cities to get drunk. Evidently the traction people have but little confidence in the temperance inclinations of the Xenia people.

HAS A CLEAR COMPLEXION

This Indianapolis Woman Thanks Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Her Good Health.

To women who suffer Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are worth their weight in gold. At special periods a woman needs medicine to regulate her blood-supply or her life will be a round of pain and suffering. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are of untold value to women at such times for they increase the portion of the blood which absorbs oxygen, the great supporter of organic life. In this way they may be said to make new blood. They are good for men too but are adapted in a special way to the needs of women and growing girls.

Mrs. Maggie Anderson, whose husband is a mail carrier, and who lives at 910 North Tuxedo street, Indianapolis, Ind., says:

"From my fourteenth year of age until I was twenty-two I suffered terribly every month. The trouble was brought on I think by overwork at an early age. I began to have severe headaches and backaches and it often seemed as though my head would burst.

"My head felt as though there was some great pressure or weight on the back of it and I began to stoop over from it. My head ached a great deal and my face broke out with pimples. I had terrible dizzy spells and used to suffer so that I often wished I were dead.

"A friend told me how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had cured her of the same trouble and I gave them a good trial. A few boxes helped me and in two or three weeks I felt a great deal better. They cured me of my troubles and I haven't known what it is to have a headache since.

"I had been under a doctor's care for several years before taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills but got no relief from his medicine. When I began to take the pills, my friends could not understand my great improvement as I gained in weight and had a good, clear complexion. I think the pills are the best medicine a young girl can take."

Our booklet entitled "Plain Talks to Women" gives other cases cured by these pills and much valuable information for women. It is sent free upon request.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

A RECEPTION FOR STATE GRAND MASTER

C. N. Michaels Will be Here Friday Night—News of the Blue Lodges.

For the first time within the past four years, the state grand master of the Masonic lodges will be given a reception in this city. The four blue lodges here, the Summit City, the Home and the Sol D. Bayless and the Wayne, are planning a great occasion in his honor to take place Friday evening. Preparations are being made to entertain over a thousand at the banquet and reception. It so happens that the time for the installation of officers of the Summit City lodge falls upon the same evening and this ceremony will be one of the important features of the occasion.

The toastmaster for the occasion has not yet been chosen, although one member of each of the four lodges has been asked to give a speech. The principal address will be made by Mr. Michaels and his excellent abilities as a talker are bound to swell the number who will be present to hear him. When the grand master was tendered a reception here four years ago, the occasion was one of the biggest in the Masonic history of the city and that next Friday will undoubtedly eclipse all other similar occasions ever held here.

Home Lodge Installation Tonight. The installation of the officers chosen at the last meeting of the Home lodge will take place this evening, those honored in this manner being: B. C. Von Kahlden, worthy master; Charles Meigs, senior warden; L. C. Ward, junior warden; Sam L. Stockes, secretary; Fred Hill, treasurer; J. F. Jones, senior deacon; R. Schuman, junior deacon, and George Lindemuth and N. Case, stewards.

Summit City Lodge Officers. The officers of the Summit City lodge who will be installed on Friday

One of the Essentials

of the happy homes of to-day is a vast fund of information as to the best methods of promoting health and happiness and right living and knowledge of the world's best products.

Products of actual excellence and reasonable claims truthfully presented and which have attained to world-wide acceptance through the approval of the Well-Informed of the World; not of individuals only, but of the many who have the happy faculty of selecting and obtaining the best the world affords.

One of the products of that class, of known component parts, an Ethical remedy, approved by physicians and commended by the Well-Informed of the World as a valuable and wholesome family laxative is the well-known Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

MERRY CHRISTMAS EVERYBODY!

What a man wants for Christmas is something he can wear. The place to get it is where he himself would go to make a selection.

Our clothing is from the country's best and most noted manufacturers.

Our Hats, Caps and Headwear come from the makers who lead in quality and style.

Our Haberdashery is a choice selection of all the newest and best ideas on the market.

Perhaps a few suggestions would help you to decide just what would be best to give.

Suits	Ties	House Coat	Pajamas
Overcoats	Gloves	Bath Robe	Night Robe
Fancy Vest	Hosiery	Shirts	Muffler
Raincoat	Underwear	Umbrellas	Sweater
Dress Suit	Collars	Shirt Protector	Suspenders

Come and see how many things we can show you that would be just right for "His" Christmas.

PIXLEY & CO.



ORDERED TO MARE ISLAND.

Lieutenant Commander Freeman Coming Home for Christmas.

Fort Wayne friends have just been advised that Lieutenant Commander Frederick Freeman, U. S. N., who has been in command of the torpedo boat flotilla of the Pacific squadron, has

been ordered to Mare Island navy yard at San Francisco for temporary duty. It is expected that Lieutenant Commander Freeman will arrive in Fort Wayne to spend Christmas. He has been at Magdalena bay directing the practice of the torpedo boat flotilla. The officer is a brother of H. R. Freeman, cashier of the First National bank.

Lodge Elections

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

One of the largest meetings of the year of the local council of Knights of Columbus was held in the rooms in the Lau block Monday night. During the business session, the election of officers of the coming year was held and afterwards a social session was enjoyed. The result of the election is as follows: Grand knight, William J. Lennart; deputy grand knight, Joseph G. Nushbaum; chancellor, John Schultheis; recorder, George M. Deiminger; financial secretary, Julian F. Franke; treasurer, Charles B. Welch; advocate, Harry G. Hogan; warden, Martin Rinehart; inside guard, Frank Reinhardt; outside guard, George W. Freiburger, Jr.; treasurer, M. J. Maroney.

SOL D. BAYLESS F. AND A. M.

The election among the members of Sol D. Bayless lodge, No. 359, Free and Accepted Masons, held Monday evening, resulted in the following officers being chosen: Worshipful master, Edward Cooper; senior warden, Byron H. Somers; junior warden, George H. McFerran; treasurer, William B. Hood; secretary, Charles L. Carter; chaplain, Rev. Ray O. Miller; senior deacon, Dr. H. K. Mouser; junior deacon, A. H. Pope; senior steward, Claude H. Davies; junior steward, Harry Eade; tyler, Frank R. Dulin; organist, Charles E. Everts.

MACCABEE OFFICERS.

Below are the officers of the Ladies of the Maccabees as chosen at a meeting Monday evening: Past lady commander, Mary Altekruze; lady commander, Sarah Terry; lieutenant commander, Maggie Walker; recorder, Edith McKean; finance auditor, Gertrude Roeger; chaplain, Barbara Karn; sergeant, Della Johnson; mistress-at-arms, Mary Frails; lady sentinel, Lydia Greenstone; lady picket, Mary Blakely; captain of guards, Gertrude Roeger; musician, Lottie Bennett.

WILL CLOSE HIS SALOON.

Failed to Have Notice Published and Affidavit Follows.

Zach Holsen, whose saloon in the rolling mill district has been the source of great annoyance to the police and the sheriff, will have to close for a month because he failed to have notice of his application for a renewal of his license published at the proper time. Dan Zoim filed an affidavit against him yesterday, charging that he was running without a license. He went to police headquarters this morning and explained the situation and it is not likely any prosecution will follow.

OPEN TO RECEIVE CASH.

Banks Arrange to Accommodate Merchants Christmas Eve.

Although the banking houses have voted to close on Thursday evening of Christmas week for the remainder of the week, they are arranging to accommodate their patrons among the merchants by keeping the safety deposit departments open on Christmas eve until 10 o'clock or later in order that business houses may place their cash receipts in safety over the holiday closing.

It is recalled that this practice was followed in Fort Wayne a few years ago when Christmas came on Friday, as will be the case this year.

Pictures! Pictures! Pictures! Come to Kell & Kell to get your pictures. 926 Calhoun St. 12-8-11



Is the problem we have solved for you without your having to bother yourself.
If you need money, come in and talk it over while there is time; you are under no obligations to borrow if you don't wish to.
If you own furniture, a piano, horses, vehicles or stock you can borrow from \$5.00 to \$100.00, and still retain possession of your property.
You can pay us back in small installments each week or month or as you find it most convenient and before you realize it, your account is closed. A liberal discount allowed if settled before the time contracted for.
If you owe any other company a balance and want to pay them off and get additional money for other purposes, we can do it.
Courteous attention always. Private office in connection. All business and inquiries strictly confidential. Our long list of satisfied customers is an evidence that we treat the people right.

OUR SALARY LOAN DEPARTMENT.

You will find very convenient for a small loan. Anyone holding a steady position with a reliable firm can get a loan on their own name.

Low As Any, Better Than Many

Indiana Loan Co.

ROOM 3, ARCADE SECOND FLOOR. ESTABLISHED 1895 HOME PHONE 995.

Indiana Furniture Co.

1124 Calhoun Street

To dispose of some shop-worn and slightly damaged furniture, stoves and housefurnishings we have opened a store at the rear of corner of

Lewis and Calhoun Streets

NOW for a money-saving proposition you can not find anything like it. Every article sold will be just as represented. If you need a stove or any kind of furniture that you do not wish to be high-priced and still quite satisfactory, see this stock. You will save big money here.

Indiana Furniture Co.

PLEASING

as a pleasant thought
of an old friend—

Post Toasties

A crisp, golden brown food,
made of corn, with an irresistibly delicious flavour
that delights old and young.

"The Taste Lingers"

SOLD BY GROCERS

Made at Pure Food Factories of
Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

The following hotel arrivals have registered at the hotels since noon yesterday:

AT THE WAYNE.
J. F. Weegle, Chicago.
Dr. J. H. Hunt, Lafayette.
J. H. Hunt, Toledo.
H. E. R. Hunt, New York.
W. L. Hunt, St. Louis.
Geo. V. Hunt, Toledo.
A. J. Ross, Detroit.
F. E. Mauer, Columbus, O.
N. G. Smith, Indianapolis.
H. E. Wagoner, Indianapolis.
W. H. Hubbard, Indianapolis.
W. H. Taylor, Chicago.
C. C. Minton, Indianapolis.
Thos. J. O'Connor, New York.
Ira M. Caskel, New York.
Jas. J. Connelly, Pittsburgh.
J. A. Boyd, Warsaw.
O. W. Smith and wife, Richmond.
Edw. F. Winters, Toledo.
Aug. Hipskink, Wabash.
O. V. Lautenschlager, Cleveland.
C. F. Burch, New York.
J. H. Hoff, Chicago.
E. D. Kohlberg, Cincinnati.
W. D. Baker, New York.
W. A. Putt, Akron.
H. D. Rowland, New York.
R. J. DeLand, Toledo.
G. Struss, New York.
C. F. Williams, Pittsburgh.
J. H. Rodabaugh, Florida.
A. V. Hart, New York.
A. W. Parrell, New York.
L. F. Lantz, New Castle.
C. W. Adams, Chicago.
E. E. Washfield, Cincinnati.
H. Anderson, Mt. Vernon.
John F. Hill, Chicago.
G. H. Jacobs, Chicago.
E. J. Mattison, Boston.
Edw. C. Beyer, Racine, Wis.
John D. Tello, Philadelphia.
Newton Fitzpatrick, Hillsdale.
Miles I. Davis, Hillsdale.
R. J. Wolfert, St. Louis.
W. J. Stuck, Indianapolis.
F. N. Sell, Columbus, O.
John F. Rawles, Jr., Birmingham, Ala.
K. K. Kemohan, Cincinnati.
W. A. McCall, Chicago.
John R. Ward, Indianapolis.
George A. Hall, New York.
W. H. Knight, Cincinnati.
W. W. Ketterman, Dayton.
W. H. Fletcher, Green Hill, O.
C. P. Crowder, Battle Creek.
O. H. Vennett, Bethel, Pa.
O. J. Stanger, Canton.
T. L. Hamilton, Glenwood, Mich.
B. N. Cornell, Goshen, Ind.
AT THE RANDALL.
H. L. Ward, Cincinnati.
H. Leubow, Centerville.
Mrs. O. N. Rogers, Hazelburg.
C. E. Becker, Toledo.
Robt. E. Emerson, Auburn.
C. E. Oliver, Detroit.
C. H. Allen, Chicago.
W. M. McPherson, New York.
C. W. Wentkins, Huntington.
E. E. Lyon, South Bend.
A. A. Benward, Chubbuck, O.
E. A. Biddle, Indianapolis.
J. Stent, Chicago.
M. W. Hill, Detroit.
J. H. Holbrook, Indianapolis.
W. M. Van Hatten, Calumet, Ind.
Lula M. Thomas, Indianapolis.
Chas. M. Wyatt, Baltimore.
W. S. Reynolds, Indianapolis.
W. R. Jacobs, Cleveland.
H. L. Leonard, Chicago.
David J. Davis, Indianapolis.
J. I. Poney, Dayton, Ohio.
A. R. Shriver, Indianapolis.
F. C. Savage, Indianapolis.
J. V. Guyton, Lima.
G. R. Rupe, Richmond.
Louis C. Hildreth, Cincinnati.
Jacob Coulter, Bucyrus.
G. A. Dornberg, Columbus, O.
M. D. Yante, Indianapolis.
E. J. Roberts, Indianapolis.
Robt. B. Emmons, Auburn.
M. S. Morgan, Toledo.
Wm. Downey, Indianapolis.
F. J. Grimes, Toledo.
Theo. Buman, Littlefield, Ill.
Jas. M. Hinchman, Ill.
L. G. Brel, Toledo.
W. C. Lindley, Detroit.
Bates H. Seerest, Indianapolis.
C. A. Myser, Indianapolis.
C. E. Carriage, Indianapolis.
Harry Baltz, Columbus, O.
W. W. Highten, Marion, Ind.
G. W. McFadden, Chicago.
E. B. Callahan, Chicago.
H. W. Atwood, Syracuse, N. Y.
C. H. Gleason, Kalamazoo.
A. C. Helm, Muncie.
E. J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.
Lawrence E. Smith, Angola.
John C. Case, Angola.
M. P. Dal, Indianapolis.
C. P. McCr, Wabash.
C. J. Sims, Milwaukee.
J. L. Hilde, Fortville.
S. E. Harnd, Detroit.
E. P. Yeager, Indianapolis.
W. W. Harris, Chicago.
R. E. Ebel, Chicago.
B. F. Slessman, Columbia City.
D. S. Linville, Columbia City.
Geo. L. Beedell, Chicago.
D. Ritter, Cincinnati.

BUFFALOES TO BANQUET.

Fraternity to Enjoy Spread at Close of Initiation.

Fort Wayne herd, Benevolent Order of Buffaloes, will initiate a class of candidates this evening, and at the close of the work the members will enjoy a banquet at the Summit City restaurant. There will be about fifteen members in the new class.

Pictures! Pictures! Pictures! Come to Kell & Kell to get your pictures. 926 Calhoun St. 12-8-tf

SPECIAL CHAIR SALE

Wicker bedroom and sewing chairs; pretty and strongly made; regular \$2.50 value; special at \$1.50.

WOLF & DESSAUER.

Pictures! Pictures! Pictures! Come to Kell & Kell to get your pictures. 926 Calhoun St. 12-8-tf

AN AXIOM.

First Turk—There's something coming off around here!

Second Turk—How do you know?

First Turk—I heard the man say he had an ax to grind.

First Turk—There's something coming off around here!

Second Turk—How do you know?

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First Turk—There's something coming off around here!

Second Turk—How do you know?

First Turk—I heard the man say he had an ax to grind.

THE MARKETS

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Chicago Market.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 8.—Following yesterday's decline the wheat market today was moderately firm owing to buying by several of the leading bulls. Demand was chiefly for the May delivery. A number of traders were inclined to doubt the accuracy of the government report in view of the alarming reports sent in from private sources regarding the condition of the fall sown crop. Prices at the start were 1/4c lower to 1/2c higher, May opening at \$1.05 1/2. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 462 cars. The firmness, however, was of short duration, the wheat market becoming weak toward the end of the first hour and prices declining approximately 2c from the high point of the day. The slump was due to general selling including liberal sales by leading holders. For May the bottom was reached at \$1.04 1/2. There was a recovery on buying by shorts and the market closed steady, with prices 1/4c higher at 1/2c lower, with May at \$1.05 1/2.

A decline of 1c in the price of the December delivery, owing to liberal realizing sales was the only trade in the corn market. Other deliveries were affected by the slump in the current month but the declines were less marked. Increased receipts of corn were the reason for the selling pressure. Prices at the start were a shade to 1/4c lower with the December option at 60 1/2c and May at 62 1/2c. Early in the day the December sold off to 59 1/2c, while May declined to 62 1/2c. Receipts were 623 cars.

The low point for December corn was reached at 59c. A firmer tone developed during the last half and nearly all the loss was regained. The close was steady with December at 59 1/2c and May at 62 1/2c.

On the whole the market was steady. Prices at the start were unchanged to a shade lower, May opening at 52c. Later May sold at 51 1/2c and then rallied to 52 1/2c.

Provisions were steady, despite unusually liberal receipts of live hogs at auction packing centers. Buying was scattered. The market opened with prices 2 1/2c lower to 2 1/2c higher.

The Close.
Wheat—December, 59 1/2c; May, 62 1/2c. Corn—December, 59 1/2c; May, 62 1/2c. Pork—December, 14 1/4c; January, 15 1/2c. Lard—December, 10 1/2c; January, 11 1/2c.

Toledo Grain Prices.
Wheat—Cash and December, 1.06 1/2c; May, 1.10 1/2c; July, 1.04 1/2c. Corn—December, 82 1/2c; May, 83 1/2c; July, 84c.

New York Grain and Provisions.
New York, Dec. 8.—Flour—Receipts, 27,444 bbls.; sales, 1,200 bbls.; market unsettled with poor demand; winter patents, \$4.75-5.25; winter straights, \$4.60-5.00. Wheat—Receipts were 235,000 bu.; sales, 800,000 bu. After opening unsettled, wheat recovered on light northwest receipts, but later broke over a cent under withdrawal of bull support. Increased selling pressure and stop orders, December, 1.12 1/2c-1.13 1/2c; May, 1.13 1/2c-1.14 1/2c.

Chicago Cash Grain.
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 8.—Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, 1.04 1/2c; No. 2 hard, 1.04 1/2c; No. 3 hard, 1.03 1/2c; No. 4, 1.02 1/2c; No. 5, 1.01 1/2c; No. 6, 1.00 1/2c; No. 7, 99 1/2c; No. 8, 98 1/2c; No. 9, 97 1/2c; No. 10, 96 1/2c; No. 11, 95 1/2c; No. 12, 94 1/2c.

Indianapolis Grain Prices.
Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 8.—Cash bids: Wheat—Market steady; white No. 2, 1.04 1/2c; No. 2 hard, 1.04 1/2c; No. 3 hard, 1.03 1/2c; No. 4, 1.02 1/2c; No. 5, 1.01 1/2c; No. 6, 1.00 1/2c; No. 7, 99 1/2c; No. 8, 98 1/2c; No. 9, 97 1/2c; No. 10, 96 1/2c; No. 11, 95 1/2c; No. 12, 94 1/2c.

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Indianapolis Market.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 8.—Receipts: Hogs, 20,000 head; cattle, 1,200 head; sheep, 500 head.
Cattle—Bulls, good to prime, \$3.50-4.50; fair to medium, \$2.50-3.50; common, \$2.00-2.50; calves, good to prime, \$4.00-5.00; fair to medium, \$3.00-4.00; common, \$2.00-3.00; hogs—Best heavies, \$5.00-5.50; medium and mixed, \$4.50-5.00; good to choice lights, \$3.50-4.50; common to good lights, \$3.00-3.50; bulk of sales, \$2.50-3.50.
Sheep—Good to choice, \$3.50-4.50; common to medium, \$2.50-3.50; common to best lambs, \$1.50-2.50.

PRODUCE AND POULTRY.

New York Market.

New York, Dec. 8.—Butter—Market steady; receipts, 13,084 packages; creamery specials, 24 1/2c-25c; official price, 24 1/2c; creamery extras, 20 1/2c-21c; third to first, 22 1/2c-23c; held common to special, 22 1/2c-23c; state dairy common to special, 21 1/2c-22c; process common to special, 18 1/2c-20c; western factory firsts, 24 1/2c-25c; western imitation creamery, 24 1/2c-25c.
(Cheese—Market firm; receipts, 3,171 boxes; state full cream specials, 14 1/2c-15c; special large and small colored and white fancy, 14c; October large and small best, 13 1/2c, late made small best, 13c; good to prime, 11 1/2c-12c; common to fair, 10 1/2c-11c; skims full to specials, 2 1/2c-3c.)

Eggs—Market easier; receipts, 7,087 cases; state, Pennsylvania and nearby fancy selected white, 22 1/2c-23c; do fair to choice, 45 1/2c-46c; brown and mixed fancy, 42 1/2c-43c; do fair to choice, 38 1/2c-40c; western firsts, 38 1/2c-39c; western seconds, 23 1/2c-24c.
Poultry—Dressed, market firm; western spring chickens, 12 1/2c-13c; fowls, 11 1/2c-12c; spring turkeys, 16 1/2c-17c.

Chicago Market.
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 8.—Butter—Market steady; receipts, 22,600; dairies, 21 1/2c-22c.
Eggs—Market strong; firsts, 32c.
Cheese—Market firm; daisies, 14 1/2c-15c; twins, 14 1/2c-15c; young Americans, 14 1/2c.
Poultry—Alive, market easy; turkeys, 15c; chickens, 9 1/2c-10c; spring chickens, 11c.

TOLEDO MARKET.

Toledo, O., Dec. 8.—North Lima, \$1.04; South Lima and Indiana, 95c.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

The Day on Wall Street.

New York, Dec. 8.—The prevailing trend of the price movement was upwards in the opening dealings in stocks today in spite of a few scattered declines.
The dealings were only on a moderate scale. Colorado and Southern advanced 1 1/2c. Union Pacific, Erie, Wabash preferred, Colorado Fuel and American Hide and Leather preferred and Southern Pacific 3/4 point.
The buying of stocks was largely concentrated in the railroad section. The Hamilton properties being especially prominent. The general metal group was firm. Reading second preferred got up 3/4 points. General Electric and Pacific Mail 1 1/2. Union Pacific 1 1/2. Southern Pacific 1 1/2. and Reading, St. Paul, Rock Island preferred, Erie first preferred, Wisconsin Central preferred, Canadian Pacific, Consolidated Gas, American Smelting and Northern Lead, Amalgamated Copper and Allis-Chalmers preferred 1.
Dealings were apathetic, but there was no pressure to sell. Prices held well and in some cases worked higher. Hide and Leather preferred gained 2 1/2 points. Northern American 2 1/2. Southern Pacific preferred 1 1/2 and the Kansas and Texas stocks, Denver & Rio Grande, Southern Railway, Wabash, Delaware & Hudson, United States Steel and Central Leather about a point. Bonds were firm.
A reaction of 2 points in Pacific Mail and a decline of 1 1/2 in Wisconsin Central combined to hold the market in check and there was no further improvement. Hide and Leather preferred, however, continued to be heavily bought and gained 2 1/2. Denver & Rio Grande also gained 2 1/2, and the preferred and American Cotton 1.
A brief purchasing movement in the Hill and Hamilton group further elevated Northern Pacific to 1 1/2 and Union Pacific to 2 points. Otherwise the active list was not essentially changed, but the less important stocks continued to make occasional advances. Westinghouse Electric preferred jumped 5 points. Peoria & Eastern 2 1/2. Distillers Securities 2 1/2 and Louisville & Nashville and Illinois Central 1 point.
The market closed firm and quiet. New advances were Denver & Rio Grande preferred 2 1/2, Manhattan 2, United States Leather preferred 1 1/2, St. Louis Southwestern preferred 1 1/2, and the common 1 1/2. Room profit taking caused slight reactions but there was a recovery later.

THE MONEY MARKET.
New York, Dec. 8.—Money on call, easy. At 2 1/2c-3c; ruling rate, 2 1/2c; offered at 2 1/2c; closed at 2 1/2c.
Time loans, a shade firmer; sixty days, 2 1/2c-3c; ninety days, 2 1/2c-3c; six months, 3 1/2c.
Prime mercantile paper, 3 1/2c-4 1/2c.
Sterling exchange, firm with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.84-4.90; 45-day telegraphic transfers at \$4.85-50 for demand.
Commercial bills, \$4.84-4.90.
Bar silver, 48 1/2c.
Mexican dollars, 45c.
Government bonds, firm.
Railroad bonds, firm.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Quotations Corrected Daily by H. C. Klonke, Commission Broker, No. 3 North American Building.

December 8.
Stocks. Open. High. Low. Close.
Am. Sugar 123 1/2 124 1/2 123 1/2 124 1/2
Am. Loco 56 1/2 57 1/2 56 1/2 57 1/2
Am. Smelter 90 91 90 91
Am. Copper 81 82 81 82
Atchafalpa 97 98 97 98
Anaconda 49 50 49 50
Distillers 38 39 38 39
Erie 113 114 113 114
Great West 113 114 113 114
Ches. & Ohio 52 53 52 53
Col. Fuel & Iron 40 41 40 41
Canadian Pac. 17 1/2 17 3/4 17 1/2 17 3/4
Erie 35 36 35 36
Great Northern 14 1/2 14 3/4 14 1/2 14 3/4
Northern Pac. 14 1/2 14 3/4 14 1/2 14 3/4
Kansas & Texas 37 38 37 38
Louis. & Nash. 122 123 122 123
National Lead 83 84 83 84
Missouri Pacific 65 66 65 66
C. & O. 117 118 117 118
Pennsylvania 120 121 120 121
People's Gas 100 101 100 101
Press Steel Corp. 38 39 38 39
Reading 110 111 110 111
Rock Island 24 1/2 24 3/4 24 1/2 24 3/4
Rock Island pfd. 61 62 61 62
St. Paul 161 162 161 162
Southern 25 26 25 26
Southern Pac. 115 116 115 116
Texas Pacific 34 35 34 35
Union Pacific 181 182 181 182
U. S. Steel 112 113 112 113
U. S. Steel pfd. 112 113 112 113
Wabash 38 39 38 39
Wabash pfd. 44 45 44 45
Wisconsin Cent. 31 32 31 32
Wis. Cent. pfd. 61 62 61 62
Norfolk & West. 54 55 54 55

LOCAL MARKET EPITOME.

The only activity in wholesale produce lines today and the only one that will be prominent during the week is the demand for poultry, which continues in light re-

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE.

We have made arrangements with the following Drug Stores to take Want Ads. in their papers, corner Lewis and Washington.
Miller's Drug Store, corner Lafayette and Wallace.
Benton's Drug Store, 1732 West Main St.
Goske's Drug Store, corner Broadway and Washington.
C. H. Albersmeyer, Druggist, corner of Third and Washington.
Hoham's Drug Store, 1226 Calhoun Street.
Lakeland Drug Store, R. Couden, Prop.
Heinrich's Drug Store, 2615 Lafayette St.
Merritt Drug Store, 1000 North Street.
Bill's Drug Store, 1401 East Creighton Avenue.
Fair's Drug Store, 1322 South Hanna St.

WANTED.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—A good experienced Water Rubber. State experience and wages. Address Box 5, care Fort Wayne Sentinel.

WANTED—Fifty bright boys for special messenger work; wages \$5 to \$5 per week. Apply at once. Red Line Transfer corner.

FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Competent female; state references and full particulars. Address Box 10, care Sentinel.

WANTED—Good, reliable woman to take care and do the work of a house with all modern conveniences. Only one person to cook and do for. Very easy place and comfortable home for woman. Work is light, so pay is not large, but reasonable. Must give first-class references. Address A. D. B. care Sentinel office.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms suitable for sewing. Box 6 Sentinel.

WANTED—To buy second-hand furniture; highest prices paid. Phone 2245, 1419 Calhoun St.

WANTED—Positions—Open to graduates, day and night school, reasonable salary, work to go satisfaction. Call at Fort Wayne School of Telegraphy, Tri-State Bldg.

WANTED—Jobs of cleaning chimneys, furnaces, chimneys, and all kinds of whitewashing. Drop me a card and I will call. J. H. Green, 215 Grand St.

WANTED—Your electrical wiring, fixtures and repair work. Prompt service at 215 Grand St. P. B. Arnold, 724 Harrison. Office phone 317; residence 2189. Night call a specialty.

WANTED—Washing to do. Will come to the homes and wash the clothing, or take them home. Also willing to do dressmaking, darning, etc. of all kinds. Phone 2123, or call at 121 East Washington.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A bicycle, light blue, last Tuesday night, from in front of Henry's Grocery. Finder return to store and receive reward.

FOUND—We make a specialty of repairing watches and jewelry, and guarantee all work to give satisfaction. A. M. Beck, Jeweler, 244 Calhoun St. Established 1897.

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INDIA AND CEYLON TEAS
BLACK OR GREEN
Rich, Satisfying, Full Flavored
Invigorating.
One Teaspoonful Makes
Two Cups.
Loose or in Sealed Packets
ALL GROCERS

SCHWIER
MONTGOMERY & MONROE STS.
TELEPHONES 174, 349.

POULTRY.
Dressed Young Duck, per lb. 16c
Dressed Young Goose, per lb. 13c
Dressed Young Turkey, per lb. 18c
Dressed Young Chickens, per lb. 15c
Dressed Hens, per lb. 15c
POTATOES.
Home Grown, per bu. 72c
Fancy Burr Oak, per bu. 80c
Sweet Potatoes, 2 quarts 13c
APPLES.
No. 1 Michigan Apples per pk 40c
No. 2 Michigan Apples, per pk 25c
ONIONS.
Yellow or Reds, fine stock, per bushel 53c
POPCORN.
Crop 1908 Rice Pop Corn, per bushel, \$1.00; per peck 27c
HOLLAND HERRING.
Fine Michigan's, per keg. 80c

PIKE LAKE Sugar Corn, a bargain lot of Sugar Corn, case of 2 doz. \$1.73; dozen cans, 87c; per can. 8c

Pride of Janesville, Wisconsin, Sweet June Peas, a little large, but tender and sweet, case of 2 dozen, \$1.73; dozen cans, 87c; per can. 8c

Larsen's Special brand Vegetables for soup, by adding freshly cooked meat broth, makes a delicious vegetable soup; case of 2 dozen, \$2.25; dozen cans, \$1.15; per can, 10c.

HONEY.
Bright Clover Comb Honey, per lb. 16c
SAUER KRAUT.
Our Fancy German Kraut, per gallon, 30c; per quart. 8c
FRESH ROASTED COFFEE.
Our German Breakfast, per lb. 17c, or 3 pounds 50c
Our Blended Mocha, per lb. 25c
SUGARS.
10 lbs Granulated Sugar 49c
25 lb sack Granulated Sugar \$1.25
Yellow C Sugar, per lb. 4 1/2c
XXXX Frosting Sugar, per lb. 7c
SOAPS AND POWDERS.
10 bars Globe Soap 29c
10 bars Gloss Soap 29c
6 bars Rub-No-More Soap 25c
6 bars Naphtha Soap 25c
6 bars Lantz White Soap 25c
6 bars Topsy Tar Soap 25c
6 bars Burr's Mechanic Soap 25c
3 bars Buttermilk Soap 10c
3 10c boxes Scat 25c
4 lb package Rub-No-More 18c
4 lb package Swift Powder 20c
3 lbs Lump Starch 12c
1 X. L. Starch, per package. 9c
Or three for 25c
100 Clothes Pins for 9c
H. & H. Carpet Soap, 2 cakes. 25c

LOOK
The People's Market
Picnic Hams 7 1/2c
Lean Pork 9c
Fresh Side 10c to 11c
Pork Chops 10c
Full Ham 9c
Shoulder 7 1/2c
Liver 3c
Spare Ribs 8c
Neck Ribs 4c
Nice Steak 9c
Boiling Beef 5c to 7c
Special—
hose brand pure kettle rend. lard 10c
Rose Brand Hams 12c
Rose Brand Bacon 12c
Take the car and stop off at Leikauf's branch, at 1422 Calhoun street, two blocks north of Pennsylvania depot, and see how far a dollar will go towards buying meat.

Leikauf Packing Co.
1012 WELLS STREET.

HISTORY IS MADE IN THE DAYTIME
The Sentinel delivered on your supper table with The Day's Complete History.
By carrier 10 cents per week.

WALTER R. SPENCER
General Insurance
722 Calhoun St. 2nd Floor
Phone 762—
Ft. Wayne Fire Insurance Agency

Watch Our Ads
SPECIAL SALE TOMORROW ONLY OF
CANDLE SHADES
The prices will be reduced for this sale.
LEHMAN BOOK AND NEWS CO.,
128 E. BERRY ST.

ATTENTION, LADIES!
I have returned from the east and opened my Fashion Parlors at 2018 South Clinton St. I would be pleased to meet all of my old customers as well as new ones, and am prepared to give you all the styles and good workmanship in evening gowns and tailored suits, etc. Phone 6435.
MADAM M. E. CRAMER.

THE CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY
FORT WAYNE, IND.
COR. BERRY & CLINTON STS.

OUR INVITATION
If you have contributed to the success of this company, we thank you for it. If you have not yet become a depositor, we extend to you a cordial invitation to open an account, assuring you every courtesy and attention.
OWEN N. HEATON, President.
ERNEST V. COOK, Secretary.
CAPITAL \$200,000—4% PAID ON DEPOSITS

DOCTOR MARY WHERY
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and Residence 404 Berry St. East.
SPECIALTY—Diseases of Women.
Telephone 410. Hours—9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m.

THE BOSTON STORE
This Store Has Planned for the Biggest Holiday Business in Its History
As a result we have collected what we believe to be the best and most complete lines of useful Christmas goods ever shown. It pays to buy early; the lines are most complete and you also avoid the rush and confusion.
25 dozen Ladies' Silk Scarfs at 50c; worth 75c.
Ladies' Black Petticoats at 48c; worth 75c.
Ladies' Black Mercerized Petticoats at 79c; worth \$1.
Ladies' Black Mercerized Petticoats at \$1; worth \$1.50.
Ladies' Silk Petticoats at \$4.25; worth \$5.
Ladies' Long Kimonos at \$1.25; worth \$1.75.
Ladies' Long Kimonos at \$1.50; worth \$2.
Children's Sweaters at 50c and 79c.
Ladies' Sweaters at \$1.50; worth \$2.
Men's Sweaters at \$1; worth \$1.50.
Ladies' Fascinators at 25c, 40c and 50c.
Fancy Pillow Tops at 25c and 50c.
A line of Ladies' Purses at 59c; worth 75c.
Linen Dresser Scarfs at 19c; worth 25c.
Ladies' Wrappers at 79c; worth \$1.
Fancy Towels at 15c; worth 20c.
Fancy Linen Towels at 25c; worth 30c.
100 pieces Persian Ribbons at 25c; worth 35 and 40c.
Don't Fail to Visit the Boston Store, as We Have a Great Many Special Christmas Bargains to Offer.

Wm. Hahn & Co.
THE BOSTON STORE.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel
OUR TELEPHONES.
Editorial Rooms 650
Business Rooms 173
TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1908.
CITY BREVITIES.
Alonzo Brownsberger went to Chicago last evening where he has accepted employment for several months.
Leo Studer has closed a deal for the purchase of the Small property on Force street, for \$1,800. Mr. Studer is a night foreman at the Bass foundry.
While visiting in Chicago during the past few days, Mrs. James H. Bolens, of 1010 Fulton street, fell off a street car and broke her arm in two places.
Prof Troendel, of the European School of Music, will organize a symphony orchestra of fifty pieces a week from next Sunday. The organization will be entirely separate from any that is now affiliated with the school.
At a recent meeting of the members of Fort Wayne Camp, No. 758, Royal Neighbors of America, it was decided to take up charity work and to aid the poor as much as possible, especially during the coming holiday season. All donations will be received by Mrs. Clara Griebel, of Linn avenue, or Mrs. Marguerite Stottle, of 1910 West Main street.
In order that he might be given a special reminder of his birthday anniversary, a number of Fort Wayne Masons gave Fred Eckhart a surprise call at his home on West Main street last evening. Mr. Eckhart proved equal to the occasion, however. Among those who partook of his hospitality were William Geake, Sr., Charles E. Read, Henry Cohen, Ernest Elbie, William Geake, Jr., J. Y. Affleck, Frank Edmunds, Cooney Bayor, C. B. Fitch, William Rastetter, Fred Ash, Will Pettler, John Payne and Edward C. Miller and Dr. R. S. Viberg, Dr. Wright Dodge, Dr. Walter Langtry, Dr. F. J. Schulz and Dr. A. F. Schulz.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.
10-6-Tu&Sat
Patterson-Fletcher Co. sells all wool "Crown," union made, overalls at 50c and the R. R. overalls at 75c.
We sell a solid leather suit case for \$5.00.
PATTERSON-FLETCHER CO.
We are showing a special line of fine heavy-weight, pure worsted trousers at \$5.00. Regular \$6.50 values.
PATTERSON-FLETCHER CO.
Christmas Post Cards for all. Jones' Kodak Store. 7-5
Pictures! Pictures! Pictures! Come to Kell & Kell to get your pictures. 926 Calhoun St. 12-8-tf
Christmas goods arriving daily. Come in and make your selection early.
THE PAPE FURNITURE CO. 11-7-tf
Make the Test

OUR INVITATION
If you have contributed to the success of this company, we thank you for it. If you have not yet become a depositor, we extend to you a cordial invitation to open an account, assuring you every courtesy and attention.
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Ladies' Black Petticoats at 48c; worth 75c.
Ladies' Black Mercerized Petticoats at 79c; worth \$1.
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Ladies' Silk Petticoats at \$4.25; worth \$5.
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Wm. Hahn & Co.
THE BOSTON STORE.

JANUARY 9TH THE DATE.
H. B. McClure Writes He Can Address Farmers Here at That Time.
After several months of corresponding, Saturday afternoon, the 9th of January, has been decided upon as the date upon which H. B. McClure, expert in the agricultural department at Washington, D. C., will address a meeting of the farmers here. In all probability the meeting will be held in the assembly room of the court house and while visiting in this part of the state Mr. McClure will also speak at Monroeville and Huntington.
WILL SING "PATTI."
"Patti," a song written and published by Sprague Green, of this city, will be sung by Miss Bernice Reinhold at the Gaiety theater beginning tomorrow. Mr. Green has received much commendation from those who have heard the piece and it will be sung in public for the first time tomorrow.
A CLOSE SHAVE
Many of Them Happening Every Day But Soon Forgotten.
Close shaves would be of more frequent occurrence but for the tender faces of many men, which will not permit of shaving often. Therefore, nothing has been said in these columns about posium, a new skin discovery, in connection with its use after shaving. Its publicity and sales have been confined almost exclusively to its remarkable properties as an eczema cure; it stops the itching at once and cures the worst cases in a few days. While the application of posium after shaving is one of its minor uses, such as for itching, the complexion, etc., shavers will find it a revelation, as it does for abrasions, roughness, and severe scrapings what it does for all manner of skin difficulties—beads and cures in a few hours. It is the only article possessing real antiseptic and curative value that has ever been exploited for this purpose, and will soothe and tone up the skin as no toilet preparation could possibly do. Posium can be had for fifty cents at any reliable druggist's, particularly Meyer Brothers, who make a specialty of it. Or the Emergency Laboratories, No. 22 West 25th Street, New York City, will send a trial supply free by mail to any one who will write for it. This is sufficient to show results in 24 hours.

SPEECHES AT ROLL CALL.
Election Night at Phoenix, No. 101, K. of P., to Be Big Occasion.
The night of the 28th of December will be the occasion for a big gathering of the members of Phoenix lodge, No. 101, Knights of Pythias, at the Pythian home on West Washington street. A roll call of the members of the lodge will be read and every member present will be expected to have a few remarks to make. Those that will be unable to attend on that evening will write letters for the occasion and one of the most enjoyable of evenings is being anticipated. Active plans for bringing the state convocation here next year will be inaugurated and all possible towards that end accomplished. Preston B. Arnold is at present the leading officer of the lodge.
A great line of bath robes at the Patterson-Fletcher store.
Pictures! Pictures! Pictures! Come to Kell & Kell to get your pictures. 926 Calhoun St. 12-8-tf
CONSIDERING A SUCCESSOR.
Board of Directors of Hope Hospital in Session This Afternoon.
The members of the board of directors of Hope hospital are in session this afternoon considering a successor to Mrs. E. G. Fournier, who recently tendered her resignation as head of the hospital. President Beers has been in communication with several well-known nurses and teachers in some of the larger hospitals in Chicago, New York and Philadelphia, but whether any decisive action is being taken today or not is problematical. Mrs. Fournier's resignation takes effect the first of the year.
Silk lined opera coats \$30 and \$40 at the Patterson-Fletcher store.
Pictures! Pictures! Pictures! Come to Kell & Kell to get your pictures. 926 Calhoun St. 12-8-tf
FARM HOME BADLY DAMAGED.
On last Saturday the farm home of George W. McCombs in Cedar Creek township was badly damaged by fire, but the loss has not been estimated as yet, although it is believed that it is covered by insurance with the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance company of this county. The damage was confined to personal property and Mr. McCombs immediately made arrangements for the repairing of the house.
The holiday goods are beginning to crowd our store.
PATTERSON-FLETCHER CO.
CARD OF THANKS.
I wish to thank the officers of the Farmers' National Horse association, of Marion and adjoining counties, for their speedy response to the death of my horse, whose death occurred Nov. 26. I received my money within ten days after death occurred.
FRANK BAILEY.
5,000 Christmas Post Cards. Jones Kodak store. 7-5t
See our line of Davenport's. Our own make.
THE PAPE FURNITURE CO. 11-7-tf
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Ladies' Black Mercerized Petticoats at \$1; worth \$1.50.
Ladies' Silk Petticoats at \$4.25; worth \$5.
Ladies' Long Kimonos at \$1.25; worth \$1.75.
Ladies' Long Kimonos at \$1.50; worth \$2.
Children's Sweaters at 50c and 79c.
Ladies' Sweaters at \$1.50; worth \$2.
Men's Sweaters at \$1; worth \$1.50.
Ladies' Fascinators at 25c, 40c and 50c.
Fancy Pillow Tops at 25c and 50c.
A line of Ladies' Purses at 59c; worth 75c.
Linen Dresser Scarfs at 19c; worth 25c.
Ladies' Wrappers at 79c; worth \$1.
Fancy Towels at 15c; worth 20c.
Fancy Linen Towels at 25c; worth 30c.
100 pieces Persian Ribbons at 25c; worth 35 and 40c.
Don't Fail to Visit the Boston Store, as We Have a Great Many Special Christmas Bargains to Offer.

Wm. Hahn & Co.
THE BOSTON STORE.

Meyer's Manicure Sets
Because ladies nowadays use manicure tools about as much as they use a tooth brush, a manicure set is going to be a much appreciated gift this Christmas. As we sell so many manicure tools right along, we have foreseen that there are going to be a lot of manicure sets given as Christmas Gifts.
That's why we are showing such a large and varied line from 50c up to \$12.00, and because we have bought such large quantities direct from the best manufacturers in the country, we are able to sell at such reasonable prices.
Whether you are ready to buy or not, we invite you to come in and look at our Christmas things.
"Get the Meyer Quality."
Meyer Brothers Co.
Three Drug Stores.

SPEECHES AT ROLL CALL.
Election Night at Phoenix, No. 101, K. of P., to Be Big Occasion.
The night of the 28th of December will be the occasion for a big gathering of the members of Phoenix lodge, No. 101, Knights of Pythias, at the Pythian home on West Washington street. A roll call of the members of the lodge will be read and every member present will be expected to have a few remarks to make. Those that will be unable to attend on that evening will write letters for the occasion and one of the most enjoyable of evenings is being anticipated. Active plans for bringing the state convocation here next year will be inaugurated and all possible towards that end accomplished. Preston B. Arnold is at present the leading officer of the lodge.
A great line of bath robes at the Patterson-Fletcher store.
Pictures! Pictures! Pictures! Come to Kell & Kell to get your pictures. 926 Calhoun St. 12-8-tf
CONSIDERING A SUCCESSOR.
Board of Directors of Hope Hospital in Session This Afternoon.
The members of the board of directors of Hope hospital are in session this afternoon considering a successor to Mrs. E. G. Fournier, who recently tendered her resignation as head of the hospital. President Beers has been in communication with several well-known nurses and teachers in some of the larger hospitals in Chicago, New York and Philadelphia, but whether any decisive action is being taken today or not is problematical. Mrs. Fournier's resignation takes effect the first of the year.
Silk lined opera coats \$30 and \$40 at the Patterson-Fletcher store.
Pictures! Pictures! Pictures! Come to Kell & Kell to get your pictures. 926 Calhoun St. 12-8-tf
FARM HOME BADLY DAMAGED.
On last Saturday the farm home of George W. McCombs in Cedar Creek township was badly damaged by fire, but the loss has not been estimated as yet, although it is believed that it is covered by insurance with the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance company of this county. The damage was confined to personal property and Mr. McCombs immediately made arrangements for the repairing of the house.
The holiday goods are beginning to crowd our store.
PATTERSON-FLETCHER CO.
CARD OF THANKS.
I wish to thank the officers of the Farmers' National Horse association, of Marion and adjoining counties, for their speedy response to the death of my horse, whose death occurred Nov. 26. I received my money within ten days after death occurred.
FRANK BAILEY.
5,000 Christmas Post Cards. Jones Kodak store. 7-5t
See our line of Davenport's. Our own make.
THE PAPE FURNITURE CO. 11-7-tf
Make the Test

OUR INVITATION
If you have contributed to the success of this company, we thank you for it. If you have not yet become a depositor, we extend to you a cordial invitation to open an account, assuring you every courtesy and attention.
OWEN N. HEATON, President.
ERNEST V. COOK, Secretary.
CAPITAL \$200,000—4% PAID ON DEPOSITS

DOCTOR MARY WHERY
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and Residence 404 Berry St. East.
SPECIALTY—Diseases of Women.
Telephone 410. Hours—9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m.

THE BOSTON STORE
This Store Has Planned for the Biggest Holiday Business in Its History
As a result we have collected what we believe to be the best and most complete lines of useful Christmas goods ever shown. It pays to buy early; the lines are most complete and you also avoid the rush and confusion.
25 dozen Ladies' Silk Scarfs at 50c; worth 75c.
Ladies' Black Petticoats at 48c; worth 75c.
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Wm. Hahn & Co.
THE BOSTON STORE.

WOLF MEISSAUER
Our Dollar Doll
The belle of them all is the doll we are selling at \$1.00. She's a rosy cheeked, plump beauty, 22 inches high; bisque head, with wavy blonde or brunette hair; jointed body; undressed; an unusually fine doll for..... **\$1.00**
Folding Go-Carts, 89c
Strongly made of willow, with steel wheels; a regular \$1.00 value; special for..... **89c**

Mr. Jiggers Is Here
The Funniest Toy of the Year
Mr. Jiggers is good-natured. He'll do his stunts for anyone any time and captures everybody. He can do a buck and wing dance, a southern hoe down, a clog or a jig at the pleasure of the crowd.
JIGGERS IS A HIGH-GRADE TOY
Made of hard wood, with legs jointed by strong copper wire pins, permitting free movement of the feet. Easily operated and even a child can make it perform the most amusing tricks. A slender wooden rod is inserted in the back and held in the left hand of the operator, giving perfect control over the actions of the body, which performs on a vibratory platform, consisting of a thin board. The other end of the board is fastened to a chair or table. The toy is so held that the feet rest lightly upon the board, which the operator gently taps with his hands, the blows causing the board to vibrate and strike the feet of Jiggers, causing him to perform any dance desired.
HE'S DANCING IN OUR STORE
In the aisle near west door. Don't fail to see his antics—he captivates young and old. There's someone you'll want to give him to and he costs but..... **50c**

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Wm. Hahn & Co.
THE BOSTON STORE.

We have money to loan on improved farms at 5% INTEREST
Privilege given to make partial payments on principal at interest paying period.
Commercial Bank
817 Calhoun Street. Fort Wayne, Ind.

WELCOME
To the ORIENTAL STORE at 122 East Wayne St., opp. the old high school. Special sale in all my lines of goods. Home phone 1676.
CUSMA T. DAVID

If it's a good thing Seavey's have it
WHAT TO GIVE
Is a problem that will perplex many a mind before the coming of Christmas. May we not assist you in making it a matter of easy solution? We never had a finer assortment of articles in which beauty and utility are combined—articles that do not possess merely a holiday glitter, but which retain an every-day lustre from one Christmas to another. Practical presents are received with the highest appreciation by everyone. We can give below a hint of what can be found at our store: Baking Dishes, Tools of all kinds, Carving Sets, Children's Wagons, Clothes Wringers, Nickel Plate Tea and Coffee Pots, Stoves and Ranges, Pocket Knives, Table Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware, such as Gravy Ladles, Cold Meat Servers or Berry Spoons, Skates, Meat Choppers and Stuffers, Mrs. Pott's Sad Iron in sets, Razors and Strops, Roasters, Washing Machines and Enamelled Ware. Drop in and look through our stock, you will surely find something to suit you.
A. C. UNDERWOOD
617 HARRISON ST.
Opposite Interurban Station.

SEAVEY'S UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE